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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,772—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Jan.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4251	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	4,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	K. Meccerl	5,085	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	P. Colledani	6,300	25th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

K. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials vis China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st January.

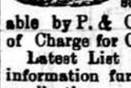
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	.....	31st Jan., 1903,
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,250	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

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15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

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DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

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BY

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A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 2, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS,
LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
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GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BANGLE 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS,
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GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

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THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.
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DINNERS.

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SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

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BEDFORD McNEIL, MORSING AND NEAL } Codes

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
PROF. GROSSI,
MIND READER AND HYPNOTIST.
MLLE. ROUX
AND
ALVA THE GREAT.

Popular Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

SPECIAL MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 2, and 1
Plan at SOUNDY & CO.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1903.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
IN AID OF THE
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH
COMPLETION AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Commencing at 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Allegro Vivace...Italian Symphony of 90.....Mendelssohn. String Band of the 2nd Bn. Oxford Lt. Infy. and Organ. Lt.G. A. SULLIVAN.
2. Song .....The Song of Hybrias the Cretan .....Elliott. Mr. W. E. WAITE.
3. Song .....For the Sake of the Past...Mattei. Mrs. OTTO ERNST.
4. Violin Solo .....Romance.....Wolff. (By desire.) Mrs. JOLLIE.
5. Vocal Duet.....Trust Her Not .....Balfe. The Misses WARD.
6. Song .....Berceuse .....Godard. Madame DURAN.
7. Song .....Ch'io mai vi possa .....Handel, Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
8. Overture .....Athalia .....Mendelssohn.

2 Pianos Eight Hands.
Miss EVANS, Miss BANKS — Mr. R. WENNING, Lt. G. A. SULLIVAN,

PART II.

9. Danse Macabre'...(Op. 40) .....Saint Saens. String Band of the 2nd Bn. Oxford Lt. Infy.
10. Song .....Sea Fancies .....Noel Johnson, Mrs. CROWE.
11. Song .....Good Bye .....Tosti. Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
12. Song .....A Sum mer Night .....G. Thomas. Miss PROCTER.
13. Trombone Solo...Adagio .....Kuhn. Lce.-Cpl. PHILLIPS.

(With Organ acc. Lt. G. A. SULLIVAN.)

14. Song.....A Woodland Serenade .....Mascheroni." Mrs. BOLLAM.
15. Saltarello .....Italian Symphony (Op. 90) Mendelssohn. String Band of the 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry.

ACCOMPANISTS:
Miss PROCTER, Lieut. G. A. SULLIVAN, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE, Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on Friday, the 13th day of February, 1903, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the Food of Animals, &c., in the Victoria Gardens, as mentioned below from the 1st of March, 1903, to the 29th of February, 1904.

(A) SUPPLY of BRAN and MUTTON.
(B) SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS BAZAR ARTICLES.

Forms of Tenders, Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of Rupee 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred, and the successful Tenderer in each case shall have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees one hundred will make up the amount of the whole deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
Acting Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens, Bombay, 19th January, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT No. 288 OF 1902.

GENAJI OKAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Old Kazi Street, Chuckla, without the Fort .....Plaintiff.
versus
KAIKHUSRUJI BURJORJI CHOKSI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Chikalwady, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and SHIVSHANKER GOPALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Road, without the Fort .....Defendants.

And

HANSA FUTTA, KAPOORCHAND DANA, and JETHA KHOOMA all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Khalasi Chuckla, outside the Fort, under the Name and Style of DANA FUTTA & Co. .....Assignees.

WE AS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 15th day of December, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the 2nd defendant, Shivshanker Gopalji, in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the 4 several messuages tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Girgaum Road, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts and which said several dwelling-houses are assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under Ward No. 403, Street No. 783, Ward No. 407, Street No. 1, Ward No. 408 (1), Street No. 2, Ward No. 408 (2) Street No. 3, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Temple of Shri Vithoba, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchandra Manekji, on or towards the North by the property of Mahadeo Trimunji, and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Road, and which said premises were formerly, and are now occupied by the tenants of the Defendant Shivshanker Gopalji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on aforenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment) or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 9th day of February, 1903, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 17th day of January, 1903.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS have OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 1	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corytons Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	83⅞	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	100	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85⅝ 1/4	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	21 13/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	21 13/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	47 1/4	=	— 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'12 1/2	=	— 1
Berlin	20'47 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'86 7/8	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	=	"
6 " "	3 1/2 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	"

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	— 1/8

Rubber—Para Rubber 3s, 10 3-4d.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 36 1-2. Feb.-March Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown 33 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firm.

Linseed Bold 48. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone steady. Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 4·78 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·73	4·73	4·73	4·74
—3	—3	—4	—3
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·75	4·75	4·74	4·67
—3	—3	—3	—3
	Sept.-Oct.		
	4·49		
	—2		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000	bales.
Do. last year	23,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	"
" Continent	7,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8·95	"
Futures, month of March	8·79 + 3	
Do. do. July	8·83 + 2	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 11-16	
Futures month of April	8·92 + 6	
Do. July	9·08 + 6	
Tone at close	firm.	
Total visible supply	3,630,000	bales.
" of which is East Indian.	137,000	"
" stock in London	5,900	"
" Quantity in sight	7,450,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 17th January 1903 :—

Cotton	16,070 bales.
Wheat	10,416 cwts.
Linseed	931 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	42 "
Gingellyseed	33,941 "
Poppyseed	530 "
Groundnuts	185 "
Castorseed	2,726 "
Rice	715 "
Myrabolams	2,938 "
Cottonseed	12,204 "

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Arabis."

Gold Bullion ... Rs. 2,30,400 from London.

Gold Coin ... " 38,125 from Marseilles.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6 do do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs	3 do do		170 1-2
Marks	3 do do		138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.		115
Shanghai	30 do do		159
Japan	30 do do		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97 4
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 4

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th January	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th do.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.	6	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Ready ...	8	7		
Forward April-May ...	8	0		
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	9	to 5	10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	15		
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May ...	6	8		
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	8	5		
Forward April-May ...	7	10		
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready	23	12		
Forward April-May. ...	24	4		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Ready	27	0		
Forward				
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.				
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	37	8		
15 per cent. Mxd. " ...	37	0		
25 " " " ...	35	12		
50 " " " ...	34	8		
Black Kutnee " " ...	33	0		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	2,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·76	4·76	4·77	4·77
+3	+3	+4	+3
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·70
+3	+3	+3	+3
Sep.-Oct			
4·52			
+3			

COTTON.—The market is steady with an advance of Re. 1 in the Sutta market and prices of ready cotton unchanged. There has been a moderate business passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	135	125 —	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	163 ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	171	163 ...	do
Belati, M G	184	178 ...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	171 165	do
Damangaum Poolgaum...	188	182 ...	do
Oomra good staple ...	192	186 ...	do
Akola (M. G.)			
Khamgaum do	...	186 180 ...	do
Karanja do			
Broach do ...	210	... 201	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G. ...	...	... 170	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	... 199	25 do
Westerns	...	... 189	25 do

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 17th January, compared with the previous week :—

ASSETS.

Public Deposits	Rs.	11,77,113	Decrease
Other Deposits		25,94,756	Increase
Credits Undrawn ...		88,782	Decrease

LIABILITIES.

Government Securities ...	64,360	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	90,271	Decrease
Credits on Securities... ...	8,04,233	Increase
Loans do.	27,380	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	13,31,187	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	2,23,111	Decrease
Cash	4,70,660	Decrease

SHARES.

New Berar Press	Rs.	565
New Indian Press	"	162 1-2
Swadeshi Mills	"	695
Manockjee Petit Mills	"	1775
Bombay Burmah T. Coaps	"	6400
Bank of Bombay	"	1255

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	21 13-16

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LANE—January 11, at Montgomery, the wife of Major W B Lane, I M S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DHANAKOTI RAJU—January 12, at San Thome, Madras, the wife of David Dhanakoti Raju, of a son.

DUTTON—January 15, at 3-1, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the wife of S T Dutton, of a son.

POPE—January 13, at Ernacollum, (Cochin State), the wife of Military Assist Surgeon J A R Pope, of Yercaud, of a daughter.

REILLY—January 13, at Akola, Berar, the wife of Lieut-Colonel E W Reilly, I M S, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGE.

DASHWOOD—HENRY—January 14, at St James' Church, Delhi, by the Right Rev The Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev J Brooks, Charlain, Robert H S Dashwood, Lieut, Royal Irish Rifles, to Margaret Helen, only child of Major-General Henry.

DEATHS.

MILLER—January 11, at his residence, Lucknow, Captain H J Miller, I S M D, aged 64 years, 1 month and 1 day.

MARTIN—January 11, at his residence, Hamirpur, Agra, Thomas Augustin Martin, retired Collector, of H M's Inland Customs and Honorary Magistrate, aged 79 years, 9 months and five days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 36m, Sun sets, 5h, 45m, High water, 3-49m, 4-53s, Low water, 10-26m., 10-22s.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.

University Examination Result—School Final.

Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great (Triple Alliance).

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Arabian Gazelle (Gazella Arabica) has been presented to the Zoological Collection by Commander J. MacLean of the B. I. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Clan Cumming and Vadetta entered the dock on Sunday, the steamer Kirkfield entered yesterday and the steamer City of Khios left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bengal, Safari and City of Perth entered the dock yesterday, the steamer Urlana left the dock on Sunday and the steamers Duke of York and Nasrul left yesterday.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of December the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,067, among them the number of new admissions was 721 classified as stated below; Hindoos 423, Mussulmans 146, Parsees 8, Christians 113, and other classes 32. The average daily attendance was 86.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Roberts charged Rustomkhan Himayatkhan with murdering a woman named Amubai. The facts of the case have been already reported. On an application from Mr Roberts the case was postponed pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquiry.

BAND AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Delamain and Officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Freddis, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	Under the double Eagle	...	Wagner
Selection	A Runaway Girl	...	Monckton
Valse	Mia Cara	...	Waldteufel
Fantasia	Maritana No. 1	...	Wallace
Serinata	Der Engel Lied	...	Braga

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GAMBLING AT THE MAHIM FAIR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abubukker Hajee and nine others were charged by Acting Superintendent Barnet, Abubukker with keeping a common gaming house at Mahim and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. It appears that in consequence of a certain information previously received, the Police raided a house kept by the first accused at the Mahim Fair on Saturday night and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. The Magistrate fined the keeper Rs. 40 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

HIS FIRST ATTEMPT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Allix charged Abdul Rehiman Kurrimkhan, a young Mahomedan, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with theft of a wooden box containing cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 82, the property of Mahabubkhan Murtazakhan, who resides at Bapty Road. The accused entered the complainant's house last night and picking up a box which was lying in the front room, walked off. He had not gone very far from the house when he was challenged by a policeman. The latter searched him and found the box on his person. The accused then made a statement and pointed out the complainant's house. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and as this was his first offence sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Sacubai, a Hindu woman, was charged with the murder of her daughter Gangia, ten months old, who was drowned into the Jamsetjee Bunder Basin on the 9th instant. The facts of the case have been already reported. Surkhia, the boy who had been rescued along with his mother, the accused, from the sea, and who had stated in his evidence at the Coroner's inquiry that the wind had blown them into the sea, gave evidence that the accused held him by the hand and jumped into the sea with the girl Gungia in her arms. The accused was committed to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A GHARRY.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, relative to the death of Fatmatbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged about fifty years, residing at Huzaria Street, Nagpada. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 27th December last, the deceased while attempting to cross Bhindy Bazaar, was knocked down by a victoria coming from the direction of the J. J. Hospital. She received a large wound to her right arm, which resulted in her death at the J J Hospital on Sunday. The victoria was being driven at an ordinary pace and the driver seeing the deceased coming out of Couna Bhuti Lane, shouted out to her, but she did not appear to have heard the warning. She came right in front of the gharry and the driver tried his utmost to pull up, but could not avert the accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—At Nizam Streets yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Bharucha, a Parsi, aged forty-four years. The deceased worked at the Peerco Mahomed Mill, Dadar. About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, after No. 3 down Poona mail had passed through the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the deceased was found lying dead about three feet from the down rail on the left side with his head on the semaphore wires. The level-crossing gates were closed as usual before the train had passed; but there was an opening to the line from the public road to enable the contractor's carts to get on to the new station which is being built. It is not known if there was a watch kept at the opening, but it is surmised that the deceased had entered the line through the opening and while attempting to get clear of the rail road, met with the accident. The engine-driver in the course of his evidence stated that on approaching the Dadar Station he sounded the whistle in the usual manner. His attention was directed to the fireman for about a minute, and when he looked out he saw some one crossing the line in front of the engine. The man was three or four yards from the engine and the driver could only therefore see his hat. He did not feel any jerk and continued his journey, thinking that the man must have got clear of the line. On his return journey he was informed that there had been an accident near the spot and the man had been killed.—A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laherachand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Pewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rangildas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 3; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

S. K. Engineer, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he knew Bhabha, Laheru, Pewabai, and Khimjee. Witness had been to Bhabha for a loan, and he referred him to Khimjee, who asked for ten per cent. commission for obtaining it. From Surat witness went to Baroda in company of Bhabha and Commissariatwalla. There he saw Rewabai and Shahabudin. From Baroda witness went to Ahmedabad, where he saw Laheru at the station. Witness paid Rs. 2,000 to Muncherjee and purchased a promissory note for Rs. 3,000, signed by Gabruchand in his favour. Witness saw the man who had passed the note, but it was not Gabruchand, the witness in this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he bought the note believing it to be a genuine one, but subsequently found that it was not genuine, and he destroyed it. At first the note was in favour of Laheru. Witness last saw Gabruchand, who had passed the promissory note in July last. He was in monetary difficulty, and had asked Bhabha to procure him a loan. Witness knew Gordhon Gopal before that, but he did not think Bhabha would apply to Gordhan. Witness, Muncherjee, Bhabha, and Gordhan went to Surat and saw the property on which the loan was to be made. Witness saw Laheruchand in a Dharmsalla at Surat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that from the letters shown him, he could say that Bhabha was at Palanpore in January and the greater part of February last. Witness was charged with criminal breach of trust and Gordhan Gopal stood bail for him. That charge was withdrawn and Gordhan paid all his expenses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit, witness said he saw Rewabai for the first time at Baroda. He did not know that she was there to execute a warrant.

A police havaldar, who had gone to Surat to arrest Motichand Gorjee, produced certain papers which were found on a search being made in his house. These letters were read to the jury.

Gordhan Mazbjee, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he knew the first accused. Witness was the mehta of Gorejee's Jain temple at Pydhowne. At an auction sale held in the temple, the person who bids for and offers a larger quantity of ghee to the temple gets the honour of first worshipping the deity.

Mr. Venkatrao Buckshee, Interpreter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, deposed to the accused Nemchand Hemchand making a confession when charged before the Magistrate. The accused was brought to the court, but witness did not know if he was in police custody. Mr. Slater only wrote the last sentence in the confession. Witness remembered that when the accused were convicted Nemchand stated he had written out the confession as he had been compelled to do so by Inspector Sloane and the police, who had assaulted and starved him.

At this stage Mr. Jardine wished to put in the confession in evidence, but Mr. Davar objected on the ground that it was not in reality a confession as contemplated by the Act, and showed no criminality on the part of the accused. He submitted a good many useful and useless witnesses had been called in the case, but that the Magistrate had not been called although he might have given valuable information regarding the manner in which the statement was presented and admitted. The statement was not one that had been taken down by the Magistrate, but was a confession concocted and taken down outside the knowledge of the Magistrate, who had only signed it when the document and the accused were placed before him. He was prepared to call witnesses to prove that the statement was made under threats.

The objection raised by Mr. Davar was supported by Mr. Wadia, and Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jardine having replied, his Lordship reserved his decision on the point.

Two other witnesses were examined in regard to the entries in the accounts of the temple and in other documents put in evidence, and the Sessions were then adjourned till this morning.

CORONATION DAY AT PANCHGANI.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Parchgani says:—This tiny but pretty hill station never looked so picturesque and lovely since it was founded as on the Coronation Day. There were several triumphal arches with loyal devices and mottoes on the main road, shops and streets were decorated, and the town people were in their gala attire. The Mahomedan "Id" synchronizing with the Coronation Day the Mussalmans had a procession with tom-toms and music. After the new years service the Superintendent Major Fearn and Mrs. Fearn drove to the Dak Bungalow where hundreds had gathered before the prescribed hour to hear the Proclamation. After the Superintendent had read the Proclamation the armed police fired off volleys and the villagers gave three cheers for the Emperor. The distribution of sweetmeats to all the little children of the town and the singing of the National Anthem in English and Marathi brought the proceedings to a close. A good many European gentlemen and ladies were present on this occasion. The poor, the blind, and the infirm were not forgotten. Some 400 sat down to a hearty meal before the Dharamshala.

At about four o'clock a procession with the likenesses of the Emperor and Empress in a victoria, with tom-toms and the discharge of crackers, started from the Police station and went over the whole town. Major Fearn had an afternoon party at the Gymkhana grounds to which almost all the Europeans and Parsees of the station were invited. Mr. Fearn had also very kindly invited all the little folks to this gathering. It was one of the most enjoyable "At Homes" that the station has ever had. In the evening the streets and the shops were illuminated. There was also a display of fireworks which was a great success. There was a "kirtan," and prayers were offered by the Hindoos for the King-Emperor in their temples. Next day there were wrestling matches. Great credit is due to Major Fearn and his assistants, Messrs. Ambekey and Chitnis of the Police Department, who worked enthusiastically and made the Coronation festivities a marked success.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 20.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhokhandas vs Sitaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co.— Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford H. and Co. and B. K. and G.

302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

363-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorewai Widow vs Kalidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Rower and M. and B.

193-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Krishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoo Ibai, widow and others—M J and H, C L and O and B Raghavaya.

317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Dismissal.

638-00—Bicknell M and M—Barcojee Nusserwanjee Vateha ghandy vs Camille Ruinat and another—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

722-02—Payne G S and M—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Mukat Tujjar—Edglow G and W.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P and Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Thakersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunji—Payne G S and M.

60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

517-0—Dikshit and D—Hari Ramchundra Bhaivadekar vs Narayen Ramchundra Pendse—Bhaishanker K and G.

837-00—Shamrao and M—Maneckchund Kapurchund vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee Cooper—Sorabjee and J.

813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs. The Sun Mills—Mahon and M.

705-01—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchund vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee and another.

273-02—Pestonjee R and K—Rehimtula Vallimahomed vs Luxmon Babajee Ante—K B Mehta.

490-00—Shamrao and M—Gungadhur Juggonnath Shirvadkar vs The Bombay Banking Co—Dikshit and D.

692-02—Little and Co—Sulleman Cassum Hajee Mehta vs Hajee Abdoola Ali—Mantri and B.

PIRACY IN BOMBAY WATERS.

MR. H. L. HERVEY, Sessions Judge of Surat, in October last, convicted Sura Alana and five others of dacoity, and sentenced the first two to transportation for life, and the other four to rigorous imprisonment for ten years each.

An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Muzamdar and Mr. Ratanlal Runchordas appeared for the accused.

Mr. [illegible] ding in the case, said the six accused were charged with the offence of dacoity. The case was really one of piracy. The facts were these. Accused No. 1 was the tindal, and the other five, with one Jiva Musa, were the crew of a coasting vessel named the Bhavaniprasad, which left Bombay without a cargo on the 26th February 1902, bound for Talaja, a port on the eastern Kathiawar coast. On the 6th March, the vessel reached the mouth of the Tapty river and anchored off the Hajira Lighthouse, about half a mile from the shore, to wait for the flood tide. A short distance off another coasting vessel named the Ramprasad, manned by "machhis" (fishermen) was anchored. This vessel had also sailed from Bombay a few days previously with a cargo of rice and jowari, and was bound for Broach. Shortly after sunset the Bhavaniprasad weighed anchor and sailed up to the Ramprasad. The crew of the former ship demanded water, stating falsely that their own supply was exhausted. The vessels were by this time alongside each other, and accused No. 2 fastened them together with a rope. He, then, with two more of the accused, jumped on board the Ramprasad and again asked for water. Some buckets of water were handed across. The three accused then demanded food. The crew of the Ramprasad said they had none to spare. The remaining accused then joined their companions, and all six attacked the sailors of the Ramprasad, striking them with sticks which they had brought on board with them. Two of the muzahis jumped overboard; the rest were thrown down and bound with ropes with the exception of a boy who managed to conceal himself. After a time the accused cut the cable of the Ramprasad and set sail on both vessels. Feeling the boat moving through the water, the boy ran on deck and sprang into the sea. The remainder of the crew, four in number, were then alleged to have been deliberately thrown overboard by the accused, and being bound with ropes, they all of course perished. Nothing had since been seen or heard of any of them. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 and Jiva Musa took charge of the Ramprasad; the rest of the accused remained on their own vessel, and the ships parted company. The Bhavaniprasad continued her course to Talaja, where carpenters were employed to change the appearance of the vessel by scraping the paint of her hull. This having been done, she left Talaja without taking in the cargo for which she had ostensibly come there, and sailed to Mahuva, a port some distance further up the coast, meanwhile the Ramprasad with accused Nos. 1 and 2 and Jiva Musa on board, proceeded to the southern Kathiawar coast near Diu, where accused Nos. 1 and 2 disposed of the stolen cargo by night to receivers in Portugese territory at half price. The grain being all sold, the vessel was sailed to Jaffrabad, and was abandoned on the coast a few miles from the port. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 and Jiva Musa walked to Jaffrabad and deposited the money they had obtained by selling the cargo—about Rs. 80:—with some relatives of the accused. They then proceeded on foot to Mahuva, where they inquired for a vessel to take them to Talaja, at which port they expected to meet their own ship. On going to the harbour, however, they found that the Bhawanipprasad had already arrived at Mahuva. They accordingly went on board, and that night Jiva Musa, who was a native of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District, was paid his wages, left his ship, and went to his home which he reached after six or seven days journey. To explain the arrest of the accused, we must go back to the day on which the offence was committed. The two sailors and the boy, who jumped into the sea, managed with the greatest difficulty to reach the shore and went to the Lighthouse, whence they were taken to the police station, and their statements were recorded. On the following day they were sent in to Surat. News of the piracy was sent to the various coast guard stations and on the 10th March inquires were set on foot by the Coast Guard Inspector at Ghogha. On the 13th March he reached Talaja and saw the Bhavaniprasad which had arrived on the 9th. Noticing that the paint had been scraped of the hull he became suspicious and went on board the vessel where he found accused Nos. 3 to 6 and a boy the remaining accused being on the Ramprasad at the time. He subsequently went to Jaffrabad, where the Ramprasad had just been found abandoned on the coast. He next proceeded to Mahuva and going on board the Bhavaniprasad, which was in the harbour went on board and arrested the crew who then consisted of the first five accused and the boy. No 6 who had gone home on leave was subsequently arrested. Jiva gave a full account of the piracy, but asserted that he himself had throughout acted under compulsion, the accused having threatened him with death if he did not assist them. He had been liberated and examined as a witness in the case. The accused were subsequently tried and committed. No charge of murder

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1903.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE KAFFIRS.

AT first sight it does not appear quite clear from to-day's telegram what Mr. Chamberlain meant by "drastic measures" in relation to the South African labour question. The Kaffirs "must be compelled to work, and white labour be made more efficient. When these means were exhausted then it would be reasonable to take more drastic measures." When a man will not work neither should he eat, but Mr. Chamberlain does not contemplate starving them to death. In this country there are thousands of persons who will not work yet succeed in securing a very comfortable existence. The introduction of a state of legalised beggary is not contemplated. And it is hard to conceive what measures can possibly be more drastic than those by which the Kaffir must be compelled to work. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement is almost enough to cause a rising of the native tribes. The Kaffir considers it beneath his dignity to labour. His women do that. His gods intended him to fight and hunt, and if there is no one to fight and the chase is no longer what it was, the Kaffir's occupation is gone. Mr. D. M. Wilson in his book "Behind the Scenes in the Transvaal," referring to Nelmapius's distillery, mentions that he was present at the inaugural ceremony by General Joubert, and he recalls an observation made there: "In this brandy and manufactory (gunpowder) you have a short and cheap method of settling the native question. This suggestion that the Kaffir might be cheaply exterminated by encouraging him to drink was received with marked approval. It was on this occasion that the much quoted phrase 'a corner-stone of the State was first used. Piet Joubert applied it to the distillery." But drastic measures such as were dreamt of then are not those which Mr. Chamberlain looks ahead to. A policy of extermination by one process or another is never applied to any community under British administration. Nor is slavery resorted to. Indeed, as we showed the other day, Government insisted upon the emancipation of all slaves who applied for freedom, even though their condition as freemen were less desirable than that which characterised their bondage. To compel them to work in any circumstances will be denounced as gross interference with the liberty of the subject, and although the Sultan of Zanzibar compels his subjects to buckle to and gather the clove crop the British agent has been instructed that the British Government desire him to see that the practice is not generally resorted to.

It was stipulated in the treaty of Vereeniging that the Kaffirs should have the protection of the law, but not a vote. Sir Bartle Frere at the Colonial Institute defending the Imperial Colonists against charges of indifference to the rights or happiness of the native races said: "The popular English misgiving regarding the treatment of natives by Colonists or a Colonial Government is justifiable only on the supposition that all our countrymen who go to the other hemisphere leave behind them the conscientious sense of moral obligation which guided them in this country." It is a matter of history that the attitude of Great Britain towards native races produced the irreconcilable antagonism of Briton and Boer which took concrete form in the Great Trek of 1835. Mr. Iwan-Muller makes that clear in his admirable work on Lord Milner. The Boer attitude towards the natives, says he, was not wholly bad, nor was the British attitude wholly good; but the gulf which separated them was unbridgeable. The Dutch proverb to the effect that the Boers drive the Blacks and the British drive the Boers means nothing at all except that the primitive institutions of barbarism must yield to the more developed system of semi-civilisation, and that that, in its turn, must give way to the higher civilisation. That is precisely what Mr. Chamberlain desired to impress upon his hearers at Johannesburg. The Kaffir will have no political existence until he has become worthy of recognition, until by his toil and industry he has shown himself worthy of consideration. This was unequivocally stated by Lord Kitchener in the Peace Conference last year, and Mr. Chamberlain does not intend to go back on that understanding. The only drastic measures which could possibly be resorted to in the event of the failure of the Kaffirs to take up work would be the importation of Asiatic labourers from well-known not "undiscovered" sources. Their political extinction only would be secured. For neither the gunshot method nor the simple remedy suggested at the opening of the first Boer distillery would ever be resorted to by Great Britain in dealing with her drone-like subjects. However, so far from being decided what course to adopt Mr. Chamberlain has evidently suggested the appointment of a Royal Commission, and an inter-colonial conference which, as Lord Milner has intimated, shall fully investigate the whole question.

In the opinions of many of the South African colonists, the correct policy for the treatment of the Kaffir was found some time ago by the Orange Free State. As Mr. Bleloch puts it, the Kaffir there was a gentleman of lesser degree, his rights respected, and his welfare looked after, but his position as an inferior carefully regulated. The result is declared to have been satisfactory to both parties though no equality was admitted between them except in so far as both had an equal right to justice. The Kaffir is a child in civilization and should be treated as a child, kindly but firmly and justly. Mr. Bleloch tells us it is a mistake to suppose that the Kaffir is poor. On the contrary he leads a life of luxury and indolence compared with that of the English working man. Even the Kaffir in the mines takes work leisurely; a good English miner would do twice the amount of work in a day. A Kaffir's wealth consists of his wives and marriageable daughters. He buys the former and sells the latter, and in all these transactions uses cattle, his other form of wealth as the medium of exchange. But the Kaffir's land is the common property of the whole tribe. Transvaal law did not recognise the ownership of land by natives. Each native location or territory was registered in the name of the chief for the time being. The arable land was apportioned according to tribal custom, each man being allowed the use of a lot, and common grazing rights on the remainder not so apportioned. Under these conditions many of them have flourished. Still the Kaffirs, as we have said, as a whole, are childish, indolent, and good-tempered. In their natural condition and habitat they had what is to them an ideal life of comfort, and freedom from worry. They would be betteroff and the country more prosperous if they would work regularly and systematically. But they prefer drinking and fighting often with disastrous results. To make the white labourer more efficient education is required. At present he prefers to make the native labour while he superintends. The class of white settler requires to be improved, for at present the indolent foreigner outnumbers either British or Dutch. For years the South African colonies have desired men accustomed to colonial pursuits, men more or less trained in colonial warfare to hold land under civil and military tenure. And so long as seven years ago it was suggested that absolutely new comers to the country should put in a probationary period of a few months during which time they were to seek employment and get accustomed to the conditions of the country. The question is a complicated one which commissioners and administrators have endeavoured in vain to solve. The result of the deliberations of the Royal Commission at the intercolonial conference may be the elaboration of a scheme which shall obviate the necessity for taking more drastic measures which Mr. Chamberlain apparently has in view.

THE CONGO STATE.

THE administration of the Congo Free State and the atrocities committed by the Belgian officials have been a frequent subject of comment. Captain Burrows who returned from the Congo last year made some damaging statements which attracted attention at the time, and he now promises a fuller revelation of the condition of affairs in territory which was first acquired with the expressed intention of getting rid of the horrors of slavery and slave raiding expeditions. These things have not been abolished but are maintained for the purposes of the State whose resources are exploited purely in a commercial way, while officials do not hesitate to employ the extremest measures to maintain the revenues. The irony of the whole matter is that the Congo Free State was established out of motives of philanthropy. The chicotte, a leathern thong similiar to the kourbash which we abolished in Egypt in 1882, is unsparingly used on the natives from whom compulsory labour is exacted. To maintain enforced labour, though ostensibly for military and police purposes, a conscript army was formed in 1891 and called the Public Force. In the recruiting of this force each district is notified that it must supply a certain number of men. The heads of the various posts then notify the Chiefs that they must provide so many men within a given time from the villages or tribes. The Chiefs understand that failure to supply the men will be regarded as rebellion, which may result in the surprise and slaughter of the tribe. They, therefore, seize their least desirable subjects or capture men from a neighbouring tribe. These men are sent in for seven years service at nominal pay, and are liable to serve in the reserve for many years afterwards. Excepting for the salaries of officers and the supply of arms, the force costs the administration nothing for maintenance. The stations are built by the enforced labour of the people in the neighbourhood who have also to supply food for the garrisons, this being set down as taxation. In the same way the people have to provide a certain supply of rubber for the State or the Companies, failure to submit the tribute being frequently punished by the slitting of noses or the amputation of hands. Captain Burrows declares that since the occupation of the Upper Congo and the formation of the Force Publique there has been "a long carnival of massacre." He adds that if natives refuse to submit to the exactions of officials or Company Agents, they are said to be in revolt, and bands of cannibals are sent to punish them. Officials in many districts rigorously uphold the slave system. That of itself would not be intolerable if the slaves were properly treated, but while compelled to work they are half starved and subjected to the most barbarous treatment.

GOLD MINING ON THE NILE.

ALTHOUGH Egypt is now almost regarded as a health and pleasure resort by hundreds of tourists it is really an unknown land when one proceeds beyond the arable stretch of country which skirts the banks of the Nile. It has been pointed out recently that Egypt is a gold producing country a fact of which probably not many people are aware. In the rocky "wadies" of the rivulets which come down from the watershed between the Nile and the Red Sea are gold bearing strata, more or less rich in the precious metal. It is in the belt of mountainous country which lies to the east of the desert in the latitude of Assouan that lies in the gold mining district of Egypt, and a writer in "Cassier's Magazine" has supplied some interesting particulars of this tract. The most striking features of the country are the "wadies" which have already been alluded to. These water courses commence at the summit of the mountains, and at their top resemble ordinary torrent beds. As they fall into the flat country, however, they delve into the earth and run between rocky precipitous cliffs some times 200 feet in height. In the bed of the torrent all the lithological constituents of the surrounding country are to be found, and there traces of the auriferous quartz are discovered. One interesting geological fact in connection with these mountains is that they belong to the oldest series in Egypt. The larger mountain masses are usually formed of a combination of horn blendic granite and junk orthoclase, and that, says the geologist, is the reason that these mountains of desert Egypt possess the extraordinary red appearance which they have when viewed from a distance. Little has been heard of the geology of Northern Africa, and it is a surprise to find that gold mining is carried on there, and that there is a possibility of its developing into one of Egypt's standing industries.

THE NAVAL DEFENCE SQUADRON.

THE Naval Defence Squadron which has graced Indian waters for so many years is to be dispersed by the 1st April next. The torpedo gun-boats will be taken home, while the turret-ships will be sold or broken up. In place of the squadron one, if not two, new ships will be added to the East India Squadron, a change which is believed will be conducive both to efficiency and economy. Before the Defence Squadron is dispersed the torpedo boats will be used as despatch boats during the campaign in Somaliland and will ply between Berbera and Aden. Two of these will leave Bombay harbour this week under escort of the cruiser Cossack, other two probably leaving next month with the Highflyer. It is probable that a naval brigade will be landed either at Berbera or Obbia, and take part in the expedition, while Naval Officers have been deputed to take charge of the wireless telegraphic apparatus which has been despatched from Home for employment with General Manning's forces.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward mails of the 9th instant left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the Inoculation deaths in the Punjab is now sitting in Bombay.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad who is still at Delhi inspecting various buildings of archæological interest, intends, it is said, visiting Ajmere and Baroda before coming to Culburgah, where he is likely to stay during the ensuing October. The visit to Baroda is said to be the result of an invitation by the Gaekwar at Delhi. Under existing arrangements his Highness will not be in Hyderabad before the middle of next month. The people of Hyderabad intend receiving the Sovereign on his return from Delhi in the most gorgeous style possible. Ornamental arches are now in course of construction all over the city on all those roads through which his Highness will pass, commencing from near the railway station.

THE revised tour programme of the Police Commission, so far as it relates to the Bombay Presidency, shows that the Commission will be at Poona from March 3rd to 5th inclusive and will arrive in Bombay on March 6th. Sittings will be held here from the 7th to the 13th and on the 14th the Commission will proceed to Karachi.

ALI NOURLAH HASSAN, the Sultan of Turkey's champion wrestler, a giant who stands 6 ft. 9 in. and weighs 22 1-2st., is coming out to India on the invitation of one of our Rajahs to meet an Indian pehlwan.

AN official report just issued shows that foreign trade with Khorasan and Seistan in 1901-02 amounted to nearly £873,000 in value, distributed as follows: Russia £646,320; Great Britain and India, £138,440; Afghanistan, £88,000. It is stated that Russian trade preponderance is confined to Khorasan as practically the entire foreign trade of Seistan is in British hands.

MR. STANLEY ISMAY, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, gave evidence before the Police Commission on Saturday. He gave the police credit for much good work but thought that investigations were often carried out on wrong lines, and that the lower grades of the service were habitually guilty of acts of petty extortion. He was dubious, however as to obtaining a better class of men by offering higher pay.

THE cold bath is somewhat going out of fashion says the "Tatler." Few people break the ice in their morning tub, and many even doubt if their grandfathers did such a foolish act. A cold bath is really dangerous to anyone suffering from rheumatism or a weak heart, and it is also said to be bad for gout. The latest idea is rather to do away with water completely and to simply rub the body all over with a rough towel. Soap is, according to a recent medical theory, bad for the skin, and has not even the same cleansing advantages that the towel bath possesses.

ON the drive between Dera Ismael Khan and Tonk Lord Kitchener's tonga had an accident that might easily have been a serious one. One of the ponies became unmanageable at a point where there was a deep ditch on one side of the road into which the unruly animal determined to go. Luckily as the tonga dropped in the Commander-in-Chief was able to jump out; and eventually the harness was cut away and the ponies extricated. As there were other tongas following little delay was caused by the accident. It is said that the tract of sandy plain covered with bush jungle lying between Darya Khan and Dera recalled to Lord Kitchener visions of the Soudan, and perhaps happy memories.

THE Viceroy visited Patna on Thursday and in the course of the day received addresses from the Municipality, the District Board and the Behar Landholders' Association. His Excellency again found occasion to refer to the loyalty evinced by the recent Durbar, and dwelt with pleasure on the splendid reception given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, "beloved for their own sakes and rightly regarded as symbolising by their presence the intense and vivid interest of the Sovereign." Apropos of the light railway being built by the District Board, Lord Curzon expressed his belief that enterprises of this character were well deserving of the sympathy of Government. His Excellency also visited the Opium Factory and the fine Library presented to Government by Khan Khuda Bux Bahadur, C. I. E., which contains a large number of valuable books and manuscripts.

MR. R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, ex-M.P., who has an intimate knowledge of Morocco and the Moors, writing to the "Glasgow Herald," says that in a letter recently received from our Consul at Fez, he remarked to him that about 90 per cent. of the news you hear from Morocco is false, and is originated by the newspapers. Mr. Cunninghame Graham's advice is to distrust all news that comes from Madrid or Paris. Following his advice, we know very little about what is happening in Morocco!

THAT economy is eminently a Republican virtue is again brought to mind, says the "Daily Chronicle," by the report that President Castro, during his three years of office, has accumulated a nest-egg of half-a-million sterling against the day of retirement or overthrow. He was penniless when he became President. Mr. Kruger's fortune has been estimated at several millions. Last April, General Simon Say was deposed from the Presidency of Hayti, which he had held since 1896 at a salary of £4800 per annum. He is now living comfortably in Paris on the income from £2,000,000, which report credits him with having wisely invested in European securities. Such thrift begets jealousy in political opponents, and is accountable for the constant revolutions in Central and South American Republics. A few years ago Guatemala was rent in twain by the proof that President Barrios had secured £1,000,000 of the State's money and invested it, in his wife's name, in Europe. The Guatemalans did not oust Barrios, arguing that he had made his fortune out of them, and that to elect a new President would mean a second fleecing!

A DREAMER'S PARADISE.

SOUTH AFRICA AS A NEW "SLEEPY HOLLOW."

BY W. B. MELVILLE.

THE newcomer in Capetown is easily distinguished from the Cape Colonial and the Colonist. He is looking for work; the others are alert for leisure and luxury. He hustles for an income; they look for ease and indolence.

But these distinguishing characteristics separate them not long. Very soon the newcomer graduates. In a surprisingly short time superabundant energy subsides, overwhelming impulse weakens, hurry wanes, and activity tires.

Settlement is centuries old in South Africa—and centuries behind the times. Everybody who at a distance examines the statistics of progress, development, and production marvels at the miserable record.

Of course, he puts it down to Dutch ignorance and inexperience, and, of course, he is wide of the mark. No, the failure of the Dutch—and the English as well, for the English are here in tens of thousands—to promote settlement, extend natural industries, and establish manufactories was not due to either ignorance or inexperience, but to the South African temperament.

THE TEMPERAMENT INVESTIGATED.

That temperament, writes Mr. W. B. Melville in the "Daily Express" is neither sluggish nor mercurial. It is delightfully and deliberately somnambulant. It is not heavy, thick-headed slumber, but light, conscious restfulness. It is something like the pleasant torpidity of the South Sea Islands; it is a Samoa on a large, vulgar, unromantic scale. There is an indefinable something in the atmosphere, or earth that absorbs energy and induces indolence.

Yet, the climate approaches perfection, and that "tired feeling" and sense of exhaustion are unknown. Nobody ever complains of being "worn out" or "done up." Quite the contrary. One feels thoroughly rested—and thoroughly resolved to remain so.

Everybody is soon infected with indolence, and puts off to-day what he or she will not do to-morrow. It is unfashionable to work; it is interpreted as a sign of inferiority, of "no class," of equality with the Kaffir. "The dignity of labour" and "To work is honourable" are false and fantastic phrases.

The ideal inhabitant is he who demonstratively does nothing, against whom there is no suspicion of activity, who is untainted with toil, and guiltless of physical or mental effort.

People do not hurry. They are satisfied, by experience, that it is superfluous. The race is not to the fastest. Everybody moves in the same orbit The slowest man and the fleetest travel that orbit—they move in a circle; and it is geometrically and astronomically established that you cannot get ahead of anybody or anything when everybody and everything have a common diameter.

MOVING IN A CIRCLE.

Commerce, customs, legislation, principles, inclinations, houses, institutions, systems, art, education, transit, locomotion, and ideas are antiquated. A calm, impossible of disturbance, has settled upon them. The Britisher at home and the overseas Colonial think they will revolutionise things when they invade the country. So they would if they retained on arrival those magnificent energies, splendid courage, steady ambition, and indomitable will which make them peerless as colonisers.

But the genial atmosphere and the seductive characteristics of this country will prove greater obstacles to territorial and commercial development than droughts, blizzards, and distances. They will quit a land of workers for a paradise of dreamers, and the strongest resolutions will dissolve.

This is the land of plagues. Every ailment and malady known to pathology flourish. Many plagues are peculiar to the territory, and there is a volume merely cataloguing them. They are too well known to be epitomised; but so far scientific literature is silent on the lackadaisical distemper—the disease of the lifelong dreamer.

ONE WHO DOES NOT SLEEP.

There is an uncertain reference to it in the Dutch admonition "Wait a while." But nobody suspected there was quite a definition of a disease in the phrase. "Wait a while" explains everything. It is the secret of South Africa's political, social, and industrial stagnation; it is the germ of the Jameson Raid; the microbe of Krugerism; the bacillus of the war; and the explanation of £300,000,000 of expenditure and a lamentable death-roll. "Wait a while" accounts for the chaos at Johannesburg, the congestion of artisans and others at the coast, and the failure of internal settlement.

Probably there is no Colonial Premier who rivets public interest and attention like Sir Gordon Sprigg. I frequently interview the right hon. gentleman in his modest room in a modest building in Parliament street. He is as quiet and as modest as his environment. His table is in a corner of an office not larger than the average bedroom, and he sits, a simple, unpretentious, imperturbable, courteous old gentleman, behind that table.

He speaks quietly, easily, unrestrainedly. You are impressed with the idea that he has not a care in the world. But Sir Gordon knows what he is about, and he has political aptitude or administrative capacity. He does much, and what he does is sufficient. He even has a reputation for industry, and many members wonder how he manages to keep a pace they regard as brisk.

IMPERTURBABLE POLITICIANS.

Their ideas of celerity are South African. The explanation of Sir Gordon's comparative repose is that he has the temperament; yet he has never had it acutely. This is why the newcomer thinks him slow, while the Cape Colonials and the Colonists think him a Ministerial slave.

Let us pass from the Premier to the other politicians. The Progressives have a name suggestive of legislative alacrity. Yet they are a go-as-you-please and complacent party. They have never been known to clamour for reforms. They are the chief props of the I.D.B. Act, which throws the onus of proof of innocence on an accused person, and necessarily he does not get the benefit of the doubt.

This law, which does violence to British instincts and treasured British principles, gives the benefit of the doubt to the absentee shareholders of De Beers. And the Progressives oppose a special tax on diamonds, although every diamond taken from Kimberley means a loss to the natural wealth of the country.

Dr. Smart, M.L.A., did take to the platform for an interval to advocate the sacrifice of the Constitution, but he has since subsided into obscurity—possessed, no doubt, by the temperament.

Then there is the Bond. The Bond is conservative only because change means intellectual initiative and it is too much to expect the silent, unemotional Dutch members to exert themselves.

Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer are popularly regarded in England as desperadoes in debate, noisy conspirators against the Empire, and Parliamentarians of the most truculent and aggressive type. Mr. Merriman is generally sleeping, yawning, smoking, dreaming or reading the light and amusing literature of the illustrated magazines.

A cultured, epigrammatic, and brilliant conversationalist, he loves to listen to others. At rare intervals he electrifies the whole House with his eloquence. Such an effort he deems sufficient justification for a month's repose.

Mr. Sauer, according to the cablegrams in the English Press, is even more versatile in political riot. He is actually more indolent than Mr. Merriman. He is a son of the soil, who early acquired the temperament.

Yes, the temperament is real and seemingly unavoidable. And Mr. Chamberlain, with his phenomenal capacity for work, will be here directly. Will he, too, become infected by the temperament? The prospect is too appalling to anticipate. Just fancy Imperial politics with a Joseph Chamberlain as [illegible] somnambulant as the average [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE WAR CONTRIBUTION.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

There is a strong feeling in Johannesburg in favour of expending the war contribution in warships.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a speech, said that the Kaffirs must be compelled to work, and white labour be made more efficient. When these means were exhausted then it was reasonable to take more drastic measures. South Africa should not at the present time, waste her energies in seeking labour from undiscovered sources.

Lord Milner has agreed to call immediately an inter-colonial conference to consider the native among other questions.

He also suggested the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter. He hoped the day was not far distant when the Transvaal would be ready for self-government, but autonomy would now give the Boers scope for political agitation.

On the other hand he was sure that neither Boer nor Briton want to substitute Park Lane for Downing Street.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Newspapers express relief at Mr. Chamberlain's repudiation of the reports of the asserted introduction of Chinese labour into the Rand. They agree that though the mines might have furnished a larger contribution without crippling themselves, it is most important as regards the future of the Transvaal that the contribution should be voluntary and furnished with good will.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

MORE SHIPS TO BE BUILT.

It is stated at Washington that the Naval Committee of the House has recommended the construction of three new battleships and one cruiser.

OFFICER MAULED BY A LION.

COLONEL MELLIS INJURED.

Reuter's Aden correspondent telegraphs that Colonel Mellis has been mauled in his left arm by a lion. He met three lions, shot two, and wounded the third, which attacked him.

VENEZUELA.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Advices from Caracas state that the German Cruiser Panther attempted on Saturday to force an entrance into the Gulf of Maracaibo. She fired on the Fortress of San Carlos, and the latter replied compelling the Panther to retire after an hour's fight. The Commander of the Fortress reports that the Fortress was not damaged.

Some of the bakers at Caracas have closed their shops for want of flour.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMER ASHORE.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Lahn from Italy for New York with 500 passengers aboard has gone ashore to the eastward of Gibraltar. The American cruiser Hartford and four tugs have failed to refloat her.

MONUMENT TO BARON VON KETTELER.

A telegram from Peking states that Prince Chun yesterday dedicated a memorial arch in atonement for the murder of Baron von Ketteler in the presence of all the diplomats in Peking and of the whole of the foreign community. He said that the monument was a warning to the people and a sign of the friendly relations between Germany and China. He poured a libation to the dead from the Imperial Sacrificial vessels. The German troops afterwards marched through the arch with bands playing national airs

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JANUARY 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Persia, with the English Mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. yesterday.

OBITUARY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The deaths are announced of Mr. O'Kinealy, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. Quintin Hogg, Alderman of the city of London.

[Mr. James O'Kinealy, late of the Indian Civil Service, was educated at Queen's College, Galway, and came out to India in February, 1862. He served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and Assistant Commissioner, and other positions of a similar grade until he was appointed an Additional Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur in September, 1874, and District and Sessions Judge about a year later. He was also Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, in December, 1877, and Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in January, 1878. He was elected a Member of the Legislative Council in 1880, and appointed a Judge of the High Court in February, 1883, and retired in June, 1899.]

[Mr. Quintin Hogg was the founder and President of the Polytechnic Institute. He was formerly Senior partner in the firm of Hogg, Curtis, Campbell and Co., merchants, and was chairman of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. He was born in London on February 14 1845, a son of the Rt. Hon. James Weir Hogg, M.P. He was educated at Eton. He had made frequent visits to the United States and the East and West Indies. He edited the Politechnic Magazine and wrote the "Day Dawn of the Past" and the "Story of Peter." In his younger days he was a well-known football player. He was seven years Captain of the Old Etonian Football Club during which period the Club never suffered a defeat. As an International player he captained the first seven Scottish teams against England from 1874 to 1879. He was an alderman of the London County Council from 1888 to 1894.]

THE TILAK CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

POONA, JANUARY 19.

After a month's adjournment the Tilak case was resumed this morning.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Venkatrao appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Karandikar for Mr. Tilak.

The first witness called was Narayan Rangoo from Nitoor, Belgaum District. Examined by Mr. Karandikar, he said he was a police patel, formerly a karkun, to Baba Maharaj's estate. He gave evidence regarding the accounts when he stayed in the wada in Poona with Mr. Nagpurkar. He had made accounts of the Aurangabad trip of Tai Maharaj. Witness said corrections had been made in the accounts shown to him. The rest were in his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strangman, he said he wrote all the accounts except the corrections. He noted that papers were given him to make up the account, but Mr. Tilak gave him no instructions regarding the copying of the account. Witness did not know if Mr. Tilak ever saw the accounts. Witness gave the originals to Yeshwantrao, and he had not seen him lately. Witness lived in the wada a year and-a-half. Tai Maharaj usually went to the temple on Thursdays.

Re-examined witness detailed how he had made up the accounts.

Mr. Strangman objected to the questions about the details.

Mr. Karandikar said witness was in his hands, and he merely wanted to show how the details were obtained.

The Court considered the questions were relevant.

Witness was then examined at great length, about the details, by Mr. Karandikar.

CRICKET.

AUTHENTICS vs. PUNJAB.

LAHORE, JANUARY, 19.

The Authentics commenced their 13th match at Lahore to-day. The Punjab had got together a strong side. In fact, on paper it looked stronger than the team which represented the Gentlemen of India at Delhi. Key as usual won the toss, and Hornby and Chinnery opened the batting on a difficult wicket. With the exception of Hollins and Key no one reached 20, and the innings closed for 155. Robinson bowled with great judgment. On going in to bat the Punjab fared worse and were all dismissed for 101, Powys-Keck and Simpson-Hayward doing the damage. The Authentics had half an hour's batting, and lost three good wickets for 37 runs. The game is thus in a very interesting condition, the Authentics being 87 runs ahead with seven more wickets to fall. Scores :—

AUTHENTICS.

First innings.		Second innings.	
Chinnery, b Robinson	4	not out	17
Hornby, c and b Robinson	9	c Champain, b Robinson	2
Hollins, c Stockley, b Cairns	31	c and b Lumsden	1
Williams, c Cairns, b Portman	7	b Lumsden	4
Key, c Lumsden, b Portman	52		
Simpson-Hayward, c Absan-ul-Lux, b Robinson	0		
Tomkinson, b Robinson	0		
Headlam, c Stockley, b Robinson	11		
Raphael, c Portman, b Robinson	11	not out	14
Kershaw, c Champain, b Robinson	0		
Powys-Keck, not out	15		
Extras	10	Extras	0
Total	150	Total for 3 wickets	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PUNJAB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	15	3	65	8
Absan-ul-Lux	3	0	11	0
Portman	104	3	54	9
Cairns	5	1	15	1
Stockley	5	1	11	0

PUNJAB.

First Innings.

Stockley, c Chinnery, b Williams	10
Collins, c Williams, b Powys-Keck	9
Cockson, b Simpson-Hayward	14
Fowk, c Simpson-Hayward, b Hornby	7
Absan-ul-Lux, c Hornby, b Simpson-Hayward	10
Fink, b Powys-Keck	3
Portman, c Hornby, b Simpson-Hayward	10
Cairns, b Powys-Keck	0
H B Champain, run out	19
Robinson, b Simpson-Hayward	2
Lumsden, not out	1
Extras	15
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Powys-Keck	14	8	21	3
Williams	7	0	24	1
Simpson-Hayward	15	8	29	4
Hornby	7	3	14	1

"PUNCH" IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Owen Seaman and Mr. E. T. Reed of "Punch" are in Calcutta.

LORD KITCHENER.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

Lord Kitchener arrives at Calcutta at the end of the current week.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR THE POST.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Barrister or a Solicitor on Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,750 monthly as Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal, and the Government of India invite applications for the post.

TROOPS FOR BURMA.

MADRAS, JANUARY 19.

The 1st Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett marched this morning from Fort Saint George, escorted by the bands of the Leicestershire Regiment, the Madras Volunteer Guards, and the 16th Madras Infantry, to the beach where they embarked on the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive for Rangoon. The married men and their families embarked yesterday. The headquarters wing arrived from Bellary to day and joined the remainder. The Regiment is bound for Shwebo and Bhamo.

STRIKE OF MADRAS WEAVERS.

MADRAS, JANUARY 19.

The unrest which has been noticeable for some time at the Carnatic Mills, Madras, has come to a head once more. Yesterday the weavers left in a body. To-day Mr. C. H. Travers, Commissioner of Police, visited the Mills and spoke to the strikers. Only 240 returned to work, the remainder dispersing.

THOSE who would fully realize the priceless boon of sight, writes a lady correspondent, should have been present at the tea party and concert to the blind at the Chelsea Town Hall, organized by Mrs. Dowing Fullerton and Mr. Arthur J. Coke. No fewer than 500 of these stricken ones availed themselves of the invitations sent to them, and they were chiefly the poorest of the poor, though there were a few who preserved an air of decayed gentility. As each blind visitor was accompanied by a friend or relative as guide, it is easily realized how very large a tea-party this was, and the overflow had to be feasted in a second room.

THE VICEROY AND THE DURBAR.

EULOGY BY LORD G. HAMILTON.

LORD CURZON'S FUTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 18th inst., states :—

Lord George Hamilton in a speech at Kendal referred to the magnificent manner Lord Curzon had discharged his duties, his incredible power of work, and his fearlessness to do what he believed to be right. If his health remained unimpaired it might be predicted that when Lord Curzon came home he would occupy the highest post in the State.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO PATNA.

LORD CURZON ON LOYALTY.

The Viceroy visited the Opium Factory in Patna on Saturday morning accompanied by Mr. Hare, Commissioner, Mr. Cumming, Collector, and Staff. His Excellency was received by Mr. Bright, Opium Agent, and Colonel Owen, who conducted the party round.

After spending an hour there, His Excellency visited the Library presented to Government by Khan Khuda Bux Bahadur, C. I. E. where a large number of valuable books and manuscripts given by him are kept. Thence the party went to the new hospital as yet unfinished, and back to the Commissioner's house. After luncheon His Excellency drove to a huge shamiana erected on the Maidan to receive addresses from the Patna Municipality, the District Board of Patna and the Behar Land-holders' Association. All the arrangements were most admirably carried out and the tent and dais were beautifully decorated. All the leading gentlemen both European and native, were present. After replying to the addresses, the Viceroy returned to the Commissioner's house and those present followed to attend a garden party given by Mr. Hare, many from Dinapore, Arrah and outlying stations being present. His Excellency leaves early to-morrow morning by steamer for Monghyr.

In reply to the three addresses presented to him the Viceroy spoke as follows :—

"GENTLEMEN,—I will, with your permission, return a conjoint answer to the three addresses which have just been read from the Municipal Corporation, from the District Board and from the Behar Landholders' Association. The former addresses are, if I may say so, of a severely practical character, for both are confined almost exclusively to those subjects of local sanitation, administration and finance, which are after all the chief business of local authorities and the real aim and end of local government. It is gratifying to me to learn that your members are so keenly alive to the responsibilities of their positions.

"There are three projects of local interest to which you have particularly called my attention. First of these is your scheme for a new hospital which seems to be designed on large and adequate lines. I was glad to see so substantial a building rising from the ground when I visited the site this morning. You have been good enough to ask me to allow the hospital to bear my name. I am grateful for this compliment; but I would prefer to defer the acceptance of it until you have succeeded in raising the extra Rs. 30,000 that are required to complete the project and to start the institution on its way. I observe that while the local Government and the public bodies who are concerned have played their part by handsome contributions, private subscribers, with one or two generous exceptions, do not seem as yet to have realised what it is open to them to do. I should have thought that no object was more likely to appeal to the sentiments of local patriotism and public spirit, and I hope that before long the deficit may be accounted for by the requisite generosity on the part of your citizens.

"The second project is that of the light railway from Bakhtiarpur to Behar, which is being built by the District Board and is now approaching completion. I welcome this scheme very warmly, presuming it to have been started on sound financial lines for I believe that railways of this character, costing in many cases comparatively small sums, opening up congested or inaccessible tracts and likely to produce handsome profits are capable of being constructed in many parts of India by the local authorities, where you might have to wait for years for Government to find a place for the enterprise in its programme or for outside capital to come in. I know of no fewer than eight cases in which such railways have been or are being successfully undertaken in Southern India, and to such schemes, if financially sound and if organised on business principles I think that Government should always extend its sympathy.

"Lastly you have mentioned your desire to build a Hostel or Hostels for the Patna College and the Behar School of Engineering. Where the students have to come for long distances from their homes and to reside in a great city exposed to its risks and almost defenceless against its temptations, I am the strongest believer in the wisdom of the Hostel system, subject to one condition viz. that the Hostel itself is under proper and efficient management and is not a magnified lodging-house in disguise. I hope a the result of the educational reforms which the Government of India are now engaged in maturing to see a great development of Hostels in the future, and Patna is a place which might very properly and reasonably be the pioneer in such a movement. The College and the School, both of which I saw in the course of my drive this morning are handsome institutions and fully deserve to be supplemented in the manner that is proposed.

"The address from the Behar Landholders' Association has dealt less with subjects of local politics and has confined its reference to wider generalisations. Your allusion to the visit of the present King-Emperor to Patna more than a quarter of a century ago shows how deeply such an incident sinks into the memory of the locality that is thus honoured. I hope that it may not be long before another Prince of Wales is seen in India and has an opportunity of visiting the principal centres of interest and population. When we speak of loyalty to the throne and person of the Sovereign, we perhaps hardly appreciate what a powerful support respect for the institution receives in attachment to the individual. I had an opportunity of realising how the personal factor is when I saw the reception that was everywhere accorded in Delhi in our recent celebrations to the brother of the King. There was not a person present who did not feel that the ceremonies gained in significance and actuality by the attendance of a Prince and Princess beloved for their own sakes and rightly regarded as symbolising by their presence the intense and vivid interest of the Sovereign.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you all for the sentiments of loyalty and devotion which have characterised your addresses and also for the kindly wishes which you have expressed towards myself. I am often sorry that I am only able to spend so short a time in places which merit a longer visit; but this is an unfortunate necessity of Viceregal tours, and if I cannot stay long in a place at least I can carry away pleasant recollections of it. This your kindness to me in Patna, culminating in the tastefully arranged reception of this afternoon will certainly enable me to do."

THOUGHT-READING AND VENTRILOQUISM.

Last night another capital entertainment was given at the Novelty Theatre by Mr. Alva, Professor Grossi, and Mdlle Roux. Professor Grossi's exposition of thought-reading was similar to that given by him on Saturday evening. He, however, was subjected to much severer tests. One interesting experiment was conducted by means of written commands, which were hidden away in the pockets of members of the audience. In every instance however the Professor was quite equal to the test, and his mysterious performance was received with hearty applause. Mdlle Roux's illusion—"The Brigands Box"—was also as successful as on Saturday evening and Alva wound up a capital entertainment with his clever and pleasing ventriloquial entertainment. For the latter, Alva was again heartily encored. To-morrow there will be a matinee for which special attractions will be arranged for the children, and it goes without saying that the younger generation will be as largely delighted and as completely mystified as their elders have been.

ONE is reminded by the death of the Bishop of St. Albans that rumour had it that he was the subject of one of Dr. Temple's most canvassed sayings. "I can't preach," said Dr. Festing, wondering aloud why he had been raised to the episcopate. "I know you can't, I've heard you," retorted Dr. Temple. As a matter of fact when the late Archbishop was asked whether this tale was true, he replied, "No; I never said it—may have thought it."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CENTRAL AMERICAN VOLCANOES.

FRESH OUTBREAKS.

London, Jan. 4.—Momotombo, a mountain peak between Lake Managua and Santiago in Guatemala and near the towns of Granada and Leon, is belching fire and lava. The eruption has caused great havoc in the towns named and also in the surrounding country.

THE MOROCCO RISING.

JEWS AND THE PRETENDER.

London, Jan. 4.—Ten thousand Jewish residents of Fez, the capital of Morocco, who have been subjected to much cruelty and injustice at the hands of the Sultan's Ministers, are indignant at the treatment, and as an act of retaliation are in favour of supporting the claims of the Pretender to the Moorish throne, who is now in revolt.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

DUTCH CHURCH AND THE NATIONAL SCOUTS.

London, Jan. 4.—The authorities of the Dutch Church have circulated an order throughout the Transvaal that the members of the corps known as the National Scouts are not to be permitted to participate in the communion services of the church, and that their children are not to be baptised by the pastors of the church.

THE SURRENDER OF HELVETIA.

OFFICER'S DISMISSAL CANCELLED.

London, Jan. 4—The dismissal of Major Cotton for having surrendered the garrison of Helvetia during the late war has been cancelled, and that officer has now been placed on the retired list.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN DEMANDS.

London, January 4.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has returned to St. Petersburg from his recent interview with Count-Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, the result of which was that Russia and Austria have agreed to demand that Christian governors shall be appointed at Salonika, Kossova, and Monastir, in Macedonia. The Russian Pan-Slavists are irritated at Count Lamsdorff's visit to Macedonia. They urge that it is an impossibility to settle the Macedonian question in the pacific manner proposed, and prophesy that there will be widespread insurrections among the Christians in the spring, and that those insurrections will be supported by the Bulgarians and Servians.

"The Times," declares that a joint scheme having an important bearing on Macedonian reform will shortly be submitted and pressed on the acceptence of the Sultan by the Powers.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN NIGERIA.

London, January 4.—Six hundred Southern Nigerian troops have been sent to the Town of Esseni, whence they will start on an expedition to punish a native chief who has been imposing a tax on British goods, and has also been guilty of plundering British traders and setting British authority at defiance.

THE SHANGHAI-NANKIN RAILWAY.

A NEW AGREEMENT.

London, January 4th.—A British-Chinese corporation has secured an agreement for the construction of the Shanghai-Nankin railway. The new agreement will supersede the preliminary contract made in May 1898 under which the building of the line has been hung up owing to the fact that investors declined to undertake it, and the terms of the concession have been drawn on the lines of the Hankow-Canton railway.

NEW GUINEA ADMINISTRATION.

CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Sydney, Jan 5th.—An old settler from New Guinea, who has arrived in Sydney, makes startling charges of extravagance against the administration of the Protectorate's affairs. He says he intends to place the facts before Sir Edmund Barton.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT WITTON.

London, Jan. 2.—Great efforts are being made to secure the release of Lieutenant Witton, from Portland Prison. He has just recovered from an attack of enteric fever. Lieutenant Witton was condemned to death by court martial for his participation in the outrages of the Bush Veldt Carbineers, but his sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life. Several petitions have already been presented to the King, for the release of Lieutenant Witton, chiefly on the ground that he was acting under the guidance of his superior officers.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

CONFLICT WITH TURKISH TROOPS.

London, January 2nd.—A band of Bulgarian banditti recently fought a detachment of Turkish troops at Drenovo, in Macedonia, killing or wounding fifteen.

All the members of the band succeeded in effecting their escape. They were helped by the inhabitants of the village.

BULGARIAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

London, January 3rd.—Bulgaria notifies that she intends to terminate her commercial treaties, which are terminable in 1903. She is preparing a general tariff.

A BOMBAY SHIPPING FIRM VICTIMISED.

TO THE EXTENT OF R30,000.

The "Ceylon Observer" says :—Intelligence has been received by Messrs. Bois Bros., the Colombo Agents of the B. I. line of steamers, that Messrs. Ralli Bros. the well-known shippers of Bombay, Tuticorin and Madras, have been mulcted to the extent of R30,000 in notes and cautioning local shipping agencies to be on the look-out for the missing notes, the number of which have been fortunately recorded. Indian and Burmese ports have also been informed. Till late to-day Messrs. Bois Bros. had heard no further news.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The First Race for the Club Challenge Cup will be held on Saturday next January 24th; start at 2 p. m. Course No. 17. Entries for the three races will be closed at noon on Thursday, 22nd instant.

IT is an ill wind, &c. Mme. Dalalaza, the fair frail friend of Romain Daurignac, whom the French police pursued to Buenos Ayres, has now obtained a lucrative engagement to appear in the leading theatre of that City.

IT is a curious coincidence that the only two Archbishops of Canterbury who have died at Lambeth Palace in the past seventy years have been Archbishop Howley, who crowned Queen Victoria, and Archbishop Temple, who crowned her successor, King Edward VII. The death of the Primate at the advanced age of eighty-one recalls the fact that longevity has for centuries been associated with the holders of the Primacy. Archbishop Sumner, who died in 1862 was an octogenarian, as also were Archbishops Howley (died 1848); Wake (died 1737); Juxon (died 1663); and Warham (died 1533). The interesting letters of James Boswell to his most intimate friend, the late Primate's grandfather, contain a few references to Archbishop Temple's father and brother, which show that "Bozzy" was very fond of the boys, and always sent messages to them. Mr. Temple at one time had offered Boswell £1,000 to buy a commission in the Guards, and the latter more than once makes grateful recognition of this. The intimacy continued to the very last. Unfortunately, none of Mr. Temple's letters appear to have been kept.

THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In the early part of last year the Corporation decided to accept Mr. L. W. Michael's book on the History of the Corporation of this City. The work has now seen the light of day, and being the only publication of its kind, the author is to be congratulated on the exceptional energy he exercised in bringing to a successful termination a work of considerable magnitude. Apart from the mass of general information given, there are three chapters, (1) on the Constitution of the Corporation; (2) the lighting; and (3) the Water Supply of Bombay. The first is traced back to the year 1792, and we can follow exactly during the period of a hundred years how the constitution of this body has changed from time to time. It is interesting to compare the present peaceful mode of transacting business with the somewhat tumultuous methods pursued in days gone by. At a meeting held in 1871 a resolution of Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik was carried (page 508), and this led the Chairman to immediately vacate his seat and leave the Council Hall. The subject was the eternal Police question.

The Rao Saheb's proposition was :—

"That in order to prevent a breach of the Municipal Act by the Government of Bombay a case be laid before counsel by the Chairman of the Justices to ascertain what steps the Bench ought to take to protect themselves as trustees under the Act, and that meanwhile all the officers of the Municipality be warned that any recurrence of such irregularity will be visited by dismissal." Although the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta very lucidly supported, then as now, the action of the Municipal Officers, the carrying of the Rao Saheb's proposal caused consternation. The Chairman on re-entering the room after apologising for leaving the chair so abruptly, refused to act on the resolution and asked some gentlemen to move that he should leave the chair.

On a poll being taken the Rao Saheb's proposal was lost. This is not the first instance in which the peace of the Council Hall was broken. As far back as 1833 we find (p. 6.) a proposal made by his Excellency the Governor to adopt in Bombay the principle of Police reform in use in Calcutta by the appointment of a Military Officer to the post of Superintendent of Police who was also to be the Assessment Collector. The Bench considering that the then incumbent was harshly dealt with sanctioned payment to him of a compensation of Rs. 200 a month. The Governor then sent for Mr Bruce, the Chairman of the Bench, and in discussing the subject characterised the action of the Board "as an undertand proceeding that he could view in no other light than a job." The leaders of the "Times of India" and "Bombay Gazette" (p.p. 20, 27, 30) and also Mr. Knight (p. 29) in a preface to a speech which he was not permitted to deliver at the Bench meeting, make interesting reading.

The lighting of Bombay was first discussed in 1833 when the Bench decided that under statute 33 Georg. III Chap. 52 the Bench possessed the authority to light Bombay. The Chief Justice in a conversation stated that the contemplated lighting and watering was illegal, the same not being provided by Act of Parliament (p. 48). The Bench paid no heed to this opinion. The question however went before the Supreme Court, and it was adjudged that the application of any part of the Assessment Funds to the lighting of streets was contrary to the meaning and intent of the statute 33rd George III. The lighting was thereupon stopped. Provision was made in Act XI of 1845 for lighting Bombay and from that date we have here the history of this subject.

The chapter on the Water Supply of Bombay is an interesting one. The water famines of 1824 and 1845 are refered to as also the question of the use of wells and the guarding of tanks by peons (p. 65). In connection with the water famine of 1824 the Bench came to the conclusion that the public should not be allowed to wash clothes or themselves at the reservoirs a custom that still obtains in Bombay, but to take water for such purposes to their own houses. In regard to the water famine of 1845 Government (p. 68) was asked to issue a proclamation which was practically to the effect that the people should not drink more water than was good for them, and that they were not to spill more in the act of drinking than they could possibly help. Eighty-six pages of the book are devoted to the question of the Water Supply of Bombay. The chapters on the Census of Bombay and Old Bombay are interesting and so is the history of the Burial Grounds (p. 284).

The records of the health and condition of Bombay commence with an extract from Mr. Ovington's opinion of Bombay in 1689 (p. 165). and in this extract reference is made to its having rained frogs :—"This induced a gentleman, one time in the Governor's and my company and some other persons of note to affirm that he believed it rained frogs, because he espied upon his hat small frogs about the bigness of the end of ones finger when he was at a great distance from any house or covering from whence they might drop." The overcrowding of Bombay of 1872 is described in Mr. Curwen's report in the "Times of India" (p.178) and extracts from the "Bombay Gazette," also speeches made by Colonel Hancock, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Grattan Geary, and Dr. Blaney. The following statistics form part of this chapter :—Cholera mortality from 1848; Return of Births, males and females, from 1866; percentage of mortality amongst Europeans and Parsees from 1863; percentage of mortality amongst Brahmans and Mahomedans from 1877; statement of total deaths and deaths from fever, and rainfall from 1848. Reference is made to prevalence of Malta fever, plague, a village affected by guinea worm and jiggers. (p.p. 181-186).

The Health Department in the early part of the Nineteenth Century had to contend with difficulties for the removal of filth from the Town. In 1825 a proposal was made to employ a scavengers boat, but the proposal did not meet with approval and eventually the cleansing of the native town was done by contract (p. 250). A great deal of useful information is given about the arrival of halalkors in Bombay (p. 252), the halalkors' strike, the extension of halalkor service to Malabar Hill, and the consequent strike of 1875, the strike of the scavengering biggaries of 1889, a description of the halalkors of India by Dr. Hewlett, the conveyance of Town sweepings to Coorla (p. 258), the reclamation of the Flats and the reversion to the conveyance of sweepings outside Bombay, the registration of births and deaths (p. 270), proposed hospital accommodation at railway stations and latrines in third class carriages, mortality from cholera by source of water supply, leprosy (p. 323), prosecution of leprous butchers, Leper Home, Government of India despatch of 1895 which embodies the opinion of the Leprosy Commission, the conclusions of the special Committee which had for its Chairman the Hon. (now Lord) Geo. N. Curzon (present Viceroy of India), vaccinations, &c.

Then follows the Assessment Department. In 1796 Sir Francis Gordon was Collector of Taxes and his allowance from 1st August, 1794, to 30 h November, 1795, was Rs. 795 or a little over Rs. 50, a month. The details of the assessment of houses from 1821 to 1854 and 1856 to 1899 gives one an idea of the expansion of this city. In 1865 there was one Assessor of the House Rate Tax, another of the Wheel and House Taxes, and another for Water Rates. (p. 333). The Collector of Municipal Taxes was also Assessor of Water Rates. The Assessment and Collection Departments were distinct from each other. Much interesting information on assessment is given in this chapter.

Then comes the question of the proposed introduction of a Pawn Bank in Bombay, of the Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on a Sunday, Bombay Art Gallery, Rules for Licenses, Surveyors, and Plumbers, the history of the Fire Brigade, Financial, Policy, history of the Markets and Slaughter Houses, Gardens, Vaccination, Engineers Departments, Rules of Church Gate Street published in 1823, Roads and Streets, Over-Bridges, the Dog nuisance and Dog Tax, the Riots of 1832, 1874, 1893, and the Plague Riots, Hydrophobia and a number of other subjects (pp. 363 and 364).

The compilation of "Points of Order" published by Mr. Michael in 1900 has been of great use to members of the Corporation, and his History of the Corporation should prove of undoubted value to the Corporator and Committeeman.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A TRADE COMMISSION IN AMERICA.

COMMERCE IN TUNIS.

STEEL MANUFACTURE IN CANADA.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

MANY newspapers are now publishing letters from special correspondents with Mr. Mosely's commission. It is fairly easy to surmise who these correspondents are, but it may be said at once that that fact does not in any way detract from the value of these communications; indeed, on the contrary, in a sense, it adds to it. The "Times" correspondent says frankly in his opening letter that the "first and most striking feature that meets the inquirer into the economics of American industrial production is the highness of the wages paid." On the whole wages are, he says, probably double those given in England to workmen performing similar services. In the Homestead works the labourers get 7s. a day of ten hours. There are only 300 of them out of a total of 6,000 employes, a fact which shows to what extent manual labour has been displaced by mechanical appliances. In the same works, the wages of regular workmen ran from 16s. up to £4 for the day of 12 hours. At a boot factory visited by the correspondent, the girls doing stitching receive from 25s. up to three guineas. In New York, bricklayers can get as much as 17s. a day. Naturally the question arises, How can the employer afford to pay such wages? The writer says that in some cases doubtless, he is enabled by the protective tariff to command such prices for his goods as recompense him for his outlay in wages; in others he is aided by the cheapness of raw materials. Sometimes he is able to compete in foreign markets with articles made in countries where lower wages prevail, "selling his goods at about the same price as he gets for them in America." The writer instances boots. He shows that the labour cost on a pair of three-dollar boots in America is 2s. 6d. In England the labour cost on a pair of 10s. 6d. boots in 2s 6d. Summing up, he says, the inference is that the American, though he pays higher wages, gets his labour as cheaply as, or even more cheaply than, the Englishman, because he gets more done for his money.

The hours of labour are distinctly longer, and, adds the writer sarcastically, "I have not heard of mills shutting down for a day to enjoy the attraction of a football match." The American, too, works his machines harder, an old story which is again emphasised, and is doubtless true. In the second article the correspondent declares that the American manufacturer has in the American workman a more efficient instrument of production than generally falls to the lot of the British employer. He hazards several possible explanations :—climate, opportunity to rise, less powerful trade unionism. Whatever weight attaches to these factors, there are others that contribute. In the first place the American manufacturer pays attention to his business and its details. He selects managers for capacity and not merely family relationship. The American youths are said to be less interested in sport and more devoted to business. Secondly, the American manufacturer recognises the supreme importance of order in the system. "No highly paid workman is asked to waste his time in running about the workshop in order to fetch material which can be perfectly well brought to him by a boy earning perhaps one-tenth as much money." Then the American master is ever on the look out for mechanical devices to save labour. The employer and workman in America are said to be closer together than in England. Suggestions from the employes are systematically encouraged. In one big "department store," we are told, the communication is made to the management, and the name of the informant is not known to the head of the department affected—a system which has obvious advantages and disadvantages. There seems not doubt, that though there are sweating dens in New York that can vie with anything in the world, on the whole the men are better fed, housed and cared for than in England. In factories it is usual to find extensive ranges of lavatories, occasionally with shower baths, for the men. The result is that the men go home clean after their work to the very obvious advantage of their fellow travellers, and to the great gain of their self-respect. Finally the writer touches on the goods turned out, and points out how practical utility is always put before finish.

From a report by Mr. Consul-General Berkeley on the trade of the regency of Tunis, it appears that the country is steadily prospering. Since the change of fiscal policy introduced on May 2, 1898, the total exports from Tunis have declined, whilst the imports have steadily increased. There is a considerable demand for salted or smoked fish, but the French product is preferred as the French divide their fish according to quality and size and pack them in small casks or boxes. All the fish, being of the same origin, are of the same quality, and the British exporter, says Mr. Berkeley, could easily compete with the French if he would adopt a better system of packing. British potatoes could advantageously be exported to Tunis. The development of the railway system in Tunisia will demand more and more coal. For industrial purposes, petroleum is said to be preferred, but there is a sale for "briquettes." British importations of tobacco have slightly increased; the bulk comes from America. Iron bedsteads, &c., are taxed at £4 per ton; but, despite this high price, the British Chamber of Commerce believes that British manufacturers could still compete successfully in this market. English cutlery is highly prized, but it is now hardly to be obtained. The natives are always ready to pay a high price for a British razor or pair of scissors. British cottons are admitted on most advantageous terms, but this will last only until the end of 1912; the French and Italian competition is already a serious consideration. The natives of Tunis, both Mohammedans and Jews, wear little else but cotton garments.

We have received some instructive details respecting the recent dispute between the Dominion Government and the steel-making companies with reference to the subsidies, which has been decided in favour of the companies. The amount of iron and steel subsidies paid without dispute during the last fiscal year was dollar 791,089, and the Dominion will now be forced to pay dollars 156,373 additional, making a total of dollars 947,361. On pig iron the subsidy is dollars 2 per ton if the ore from which it is made is imported, and dollars 3 if the ore is Canadian. On steel ingots manufactured from Canadian pig iron the payment is dollars 3 per ton. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have been smelting ore into pig iron for which they received dollars 2 and dollars 3 per ton, and converting the pig iron into steel for which they received dollars 3 per ton. One of the companies devised a plan by which the cost of cooling and reheating the pig iron was saved. By this process the melted pig iron from the smelting stacks was run directly into the converting furnaces and made into steel. The Auditor General claimed that on steel thus made the total subsidy should be only dollars 3 per ton, while the company claimed in addition the dollars 2 or dollars 3 per ton pig iron subsidy. The Courts have decided that the Government must pay both the steel and pig iron subsidies on steel made by the new process, just the same as if the iron had been cooled in the "pig" moulds and reheated. If the decision had been against the steel manufacturers they would have gone back to the old and now wasteful process, as the additional pig iron subsidies would more than pay the cost of cooling and reheating the metal. It is considered fortunate for all parties that the contention of the Auditor General has not been sustained. The public will lose both subsidies in any event, but they are saved the general loss of a wasteful method of making steel. During October the Dominion Iron and Steel Company shipped 10,000 tons of steel to the United States, and 2,000 tons to Canadian points. On this the Canadian taxpayer contributed dollars 5 and dollars 6 per ton. In addition to that burden the Canadian purchasers were charged, as a result of the tariff, a higher prices than the Americans, who purchased the bulk of the output. The pig iron shipments for the same month were 9,000 tons to the United States and 1,500 to points

in Canadia. In this case, too Canadians paid a subsidy on the entire quantity and a higher price than the Americans on what they purchased.

The Christmas poultry trade was a strange one. It was known that supplies would be short, and it seemed probable that high prices would rule. When, however, it became clear we were in for a mild Xmas, salesmen got fidgetty, and the diminished consignments—still, however, of great magnitude—began to be forced, until at the last it was found that supplies were really inadequate to meet the demand, and prices went up with a rush. Those that came from Canada realised good prices. On Wednesday, the 19th, the Saxonia's consignment from Montreal, consisting of some 6,000 turkeys, were sold by auction at Liverpool, and realised from 5 1-2d. to 6d. per lb. The next day's sale, including a further arrival per the Tunisian, saw demand very keen, and bidding run up to 7d. per lb. Even these exceptionally good figures were exceeded on the following Monday, when 1,800 Canadian turkeys just landed from the Norseman were sold, the price ranging between 7 1-2d. and 8 1-2d. a pound. It is safe to say that the prices quoted have never previously been reached at public auction for Canadians. It is a triumph for exporters in the Dominion, for although, as things have eventuated, these birds could have been disposed of at home to as good an advantage, the position of Canada's produce in respect of excellence is maintained. These turkeys were specially bred and fed for our market, and were the finest lot ever sent here, and it is curious to note that consumers in Montreal had, in many cases, to go without to provide English people with a good Xmas dinner, as the demand on the other side could not be met at the finish. Chickens, geese, and ducks were also sent over to England for the Xmas trade and did well, and this branch of Canada's exportation is fixed on a sure and firm foundation.

Mail advices from the capital of Mexico include a summary of the Finance minister's remarks in his Budget statement on the effect of the serious fall in the gold price of silver on the trade and revenue of the country. Mr. Limantour estimated the total revenue for the fiscal year 1902-3, which ends on June 30 next, at dollars 67,959,000, and the expenditure at dollers 67,597,097, showing a surplus of nearly dollars 362,000. The surplus for the fiscal year 1901-2 was upwards of dollars 3,000,000. The actual amount of the accumulated surplus on hand at the beginning of the current fiscal year, in July last, was dollars 26,000,000 in silver and over dollars 3,000,000 in gold, a useful reserve under existing conditions. The following comments by the Minister are interesting:—"It may, perhaps, appear that the Executive has yielded to optimistic tendencies in estimating the revenue of the coming year at the figure given above at a time when considerable depression has occurred in the value of the white metal, which will assuredly exert adverse influences upon the yield of various taxes, and particularly on the yield of import duties. It is true that the economic situation of the country has been suddenly confronted by a danger which threatens to check for some time its growing prosperity, but seeing that we cannot forecast the duration or intensity of its recent occurrence, the wisest course for the present seems to be to content ourselves with leaving a wider margin than usual between future disbursements and revenue without being influenced by an exaggerated spirit of despondency in estimating collections." The Minister's communication to Congress, it is added, has given great satisfaction, as it is generally regarded as sound and temperate, without any yielding to extreme views.

At the Royal Colonial Institute recently, Mr. Hugh Clifford read a most interesting paper on the Malay Peninsula. It is difficult to explain the circumstance, but certain it is that the average Englishman has little knowledge of, and less interest in the Malay States, though from Mr. Clifford's description of it Malaya would seem to be an exceedingly beautiful land. Take this passage for instance:—Far away on your right, and ahead of you from the direction whence the river flows, are other mountains, rising in ranges one behind the other, growing fainter and fainter in colour, till those furthest from the sight are dim smears against the sky, of a delicate azure misty with distance—misty as wreaths of smoke. And upon this prodigal vegetation, this beauty of form and colour, the sunshine streams down, casting inky shadows, hard as things tangible, throwing objects into strong relief against them, and intensifying the hues, the glitter and the life. For there is life in the picture; not only the life of the groups of natives of a string of elephants, perhaps, wading across the stream, with shouting drivers clinging and gesticulating upon their necks of the little black dug-outs shooting hither and thither, propelled by the tiny figures at the saddles, and of the great trading boats waddling up stream, with a dozen straining punters thrusting with bent bodies above the long poles, but life in the forest, with its shimmering flutter of tiny leaves stirred by faint breezes, and life, too, in the very mountains which quiver bodily through the dancing atmosphere. And as you stand looking at all that this scene offers you of beauty and of tint and form, you may feel that you are looking, as it were, at the very heart of the Malay Peninsula, the type of what at its best a Malayan landscape can be. To all intents and purposes, said Mr. Clifford, the only one real industry of the Malay States is that of tin-mining. Lacking their tin mines the Malay States would sink into insignificance, for at the present time there is no other source of wealth which has been developed to an extent sufficient to replace them.

This has led many to prophesy a speedy ending to the wonderful prosperity with which the Malay States have been blessed, but it is reassuring to learn that Mr. Clifford thinks that such an event as the closing of the tin mines is in the last degree improbable, and he believes that, so long as the tin deposits of the Malay Peninsula continue to be productive, so long will the main source of revenue of the Malay States continue to yield satisfactory results, in spite of the opening up of new tin fields. With this fact in view the Government of the Federation has recently turned its attention to the forests of the Peninsula, and has established a forest department on the lines adopted in British India for the purpose of preserving this valuable asset of the Malay States from reckless and wanton damage. Apart from the timber these forests yield large quantities of guttapercha and rattan, and though these have been recklessly exploited by the natives in the past, it is not too late for wise regulation of the industry to preserve them, and eventually to increase the output without damaging the forests. Speaking of Pahang, Mr. Clifford said that after eleven years of British administration the revenue of this reputedly unsuccessful State had multiplied by nearly thirteenfold. In 1901 Pahang not only paid its way, but actually was able to show a balance of revenue over expenditure amounting to nearly £98,000. Mr. Clifford said he did not propose to attempt anything in the nature of prophecy, but thought he had said enough concerning the Malay States to prove that their prosperity is remarkable; that that prosperity has been greatly increased since federation was effected; and that there is no fear of it waning, at any rate for many years to come.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Interrupted, Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Teheran route right interrupted between Diarbekar and Mosseul.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE ordinary adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

DRAINS ON GIRGAUM ROAD.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report, as early as possible, the present state of the pipe-sewers and storm-water drains on the Girgaum Road, extending from the Portuguese Church to the Robert Money School and including the sewers and drains of the Karelwadi district, (a) Are any of them choked or abnormally silted? When were they cleaned last? (b) What is the cause of the abnormally bad smell that is now and again prevailing in these districts? (c) At what intervals are the catch-pits in the sewers of the City and those of the house-connections cleaned? Are they cleaned systematically and at regular intervals? What is the period of the intervals? (d) Is the present staff employed for cleaning the sewers and storm-water drains of the City reasonably sufficient for keeping them in a tolerably good condition?" He said the smell all along Girgaum Road was so abominable that the gentlemen who attended the funeral of a Parsi lady at Karelwady, a few days ago, could not bear it and many of them who were members of the Corporation remarked that some body ought to be brought to book for allowing such a shocking nuisance to exist.

The proposition was agreed to.

JOINT SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, a letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, notifying the re-appointment of Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare as a member of the Joint School Committee was recorded.

BENE-ISRAEL BURIAL GROUND.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"I have the honour to state that in the Trust deed executed in favour of the Bene-Israel community for a plot of ground at Narielwady allotted to them for burial purposes it is provided that the Trustees and their successors shall pay all water and halalkhore taxes and all Government taxes (if any) leviable, payable or chargeable in respect of the premises. Rent amounting to Rs. 73-9-1 from 1st September 1898 to 31st August 1899, has been paid by the Municipality to Government on behalf of the Bene-Israel community and when the Trustees were requested to pay this amount to the Municipality, they have pleaded inability to do so on the ground that their community is very poor and that they had not to pay any rent for their former cemeteries and that it is obligatory on the Municipality to provide burial-grounds free of all taxes, and that other communities have not to pay any such taxes. The Suni Mahomedan community who have been allotted a plot at Narielwady for burial purposes are not required to pay such taxes as the ground given to them was acquired from the Port Trust while the ground allotted to the Bene Israel community was acquired from a private owner and is therefore liable to Government taxes. Under the circumstances I request the sanction of the Corporation to exempt the Bene-Israel community from the payment of Government taxes and to alter the trust deed accordingly.

The Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that under the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter the Corporation approved of the Bine-Israel community being exempted from payment of Government taxes in respect of their burial ground at Narielwady and of the trust-deed being altered accordingly.

Mr E R Khote seconded the proposition,

Mr Hormusjee Vakil opposed the proposition on the ground that it was against the principle of the Act to grant even such a small indulgence to a particular community. He moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be only recorded.

Mr A F Unvalla seconded the amendment.

Mr S D Khote said when other communities were allowed burial grounds free of all charges, why he asked they should not extend the same indulgence to this particular community.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in reply observed that the Corporation should provide burial grounds to all the communities, free of all taxes.

After some further discussion the amendment on being put to the vote was carried.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Corporation stated:—"I have the honour to state that foot and mouth disease is to a certain extent prevalent in the City and asordinary powers under the Municipal Act are inadequate to deal with it, I requested Government to confer on me the necessary powers of enforcing segregation, &c. under Section 434 of the Municipal Act. Government have sanctioned my proposal, and issued a resolution sanctioning the measures and regulations proposed by me.

On the motion of Mr James Macdonald the letter was recorded.

WATER FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—

"That the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No 5525, dated the 10th September 1902, on the representation of the Mill Owners' Association for a reduction in the rate for water supplied for trade purposes and on the question how funds are to be made available for the proposed substitution of the whole length of Vehar main between Kurla and Vehar by a 48" steel main, be approved and adopted. That the Commissioner's letter No. 15588 dated the 28th August 1902, reporting on the Mill Owners' representation and his letter No 18239 dated the 2nd September 1902 regarding the provision of funds for replacing for its whole length the Vehar main between Kurla and Vehar together with the Sub-Committee's report be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their Resolutions No 2011 dated the 30th June, 1902, and Nos 5404 and 5492 dated respectively the 2nd August 1901 and 8th September 1902."

On the motion of Mr James Macdonald the paper relating to the subject was recorded.

BANGANGA TANK SUITS.

Mr James Macdonald moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the payment of the amount of the High Court's decree in the Banganga Tank Suits (viz., Rs 14,750 plus Rs 4000 and compensation for loss of rent at the rate of Rs 15 per mensem) being paid out of the provision of Rs 50000 made in the revised estimate of Loan Works Expenditure for 1902-1903 for the completion of street drainage connections in different parts of the City subject to adjustment when the amount is recovered from the contractors concerned.

In reply to Mr Hormusjee Vakil the Commissioner said he had already received a copy of the judgment in the case but as the members wished to have a certified copy of the same, it would take some time and would be laid on the table as soon as it was received.

The proposition was carried.

THE LATE MR JAMES LEASK.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald, the Corporation recorded the Commissioner's letter on the death of Mr. James Leask, Divisional Health Officer, stating among other things that his ability, unfruitfulness and devotion to duty had secured for him (the late Mr. Leask) the esteem and respect of the public and of all who had the pleasure of serving with him.

As recommended by the Standing Committee the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 11,519 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the family of the late Mr. Leask.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 4th September last, I have the honour to observe that I have already forwarded to the Municipal Secretary the draft amendments relating to the regulation of streets and buildings. These will be considered by the Committee already appointed and will probably take some time to dispose of. When they have been disposed of I propose to take the rest of the Act in hand, but the General Municipal Election will take place early in 1904 and it is not likely that the Corporation will have considered all the amendments by that time. If there fore, it is desired that the next election should be conducted under altered conditions I would suggest that a separate representation should be made to Government in the matter with a view to the necessary legislation being undertaken."

Dr. Sukhia proposed that the President be requested to make a representation to Government to undertake at a very early date legislation for the amendment of such sections of the Municipal Act as regarded the Municipal elections on the lines suggested by the Committee, in their report.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that in reply to his letter the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation did not think it expedient to make a separate representation to Government for the amendments of the sections of the Municipal Act relating to the election of Councillors.

On a division the amendment was carried.

PURIFICATION OF TULSI WATER.

The Corporation next considered a report of the Committee on the purification of Tulsi Lake supply. The Committee in course of their report stated:—"Of the measures calculated to purify the supply those in regard to which the three officers are unanimous are—(1) Adequate filtration, (2) Aeration, (3) Covering that portion of the pipe which is bare, (4) Scraping of the pipe, and (5) Cleaning of the Reservoir.

The Committee are of opinion that these are proper measures likely to give the desired result and they, therefore, recommend the adoption of such of them as have not already been adopted, with the exception of the covering of the pipes. The Water Engineer estimates that the probable cost of covering the exposed part of the Tulsi Main with earth, two feet thick, will be Rs. 24,000 and the Committee think that this large expenditure need not be incurred until the other measures above mentioned have received a fair trial. If the above recommendations meet with the approval of the Corporation, the Commissioner may be requested to give effect to the same and to submit a report to the Corporation as to the results obtained after a reasonable trial. The proposal to empty the Lake and clear out the silt is, in the Committee's opinion, not practicable."

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the report be approved and adopted, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would be so good as to take steps to give effect to the general recommendations made therein and to submit a report as to the result obtained after a reasonable trial.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter to his address from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, who forwarded a copy of his new treatise "Oriental Drainage" for the use of the Corporation.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin proposed that the letter of Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, be forwarded to the Standing Committee with a request that a few copies of the book might be purchased by them for circulation among councillors.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment to the effect that the copy sent to them by Mr. James be accepted with thanks.

Dr. Viegas, in opposing the motion, said that those who desired to read the book should purchase it themselves.

The Hon Mr. Mehta suggested that the mover of the proposition should change its wording to the effect that the copies of the book should be purchased for general use in the Corporation. He said the book was an excellent work of its kind and should be had for reference on a subject like the drainage, with which the Corporation was intimately connected. By way of appreciating the work and as an encouragement to their own officers, the Corporation should purchase the copies of the book.

After some further discussion Mr Khote withdrew his amendment and Mr Kazi's proposition as altered on the lines suggested by Mr Mehta, was carried.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in accordance with a notice of motion moved that a committee (named) be appointed to consider whether it would not be more advantageous and economical to let the printing contract in division than in one lot. He said railway companies and other bodies let their printing contracts on the lines laid in his motion.

Mr. Dhakji Cashinath seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it would not be more advantageous and economical to let the printing contract in division.

The amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p m Monday, 19th January.

Pony Handles—Distance 9 furlongs over 5 flight
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Opinion 11 4-2
Mr Jones b aus m Alma 11 11-2 (by wire)
Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Freetrade 11 2
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 11 0 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's br c h Wink 11 1 1-4
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Mary 11 9 1-2

The Sandown stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs M Gocuidass and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnuco
Mr Murdock's b aus g Spark
Mr R R S's ch aus m Amarosa 11 1
Mr Cross b aus g Orion
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture
Mr Hajiohoy Vishram's ch aus g Indabba 11 2
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr Finch's b aus g Response
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Fire Up by Far miente Pegasus (aged)
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g the Earl by Little Barnie—counters (aged)
Mr Preston's w m Lady Smith II 11 1-4
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart
Mr T C Naple's b aus g Fando
Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Flitzeros
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory (aged)
Major Mowbray's ch aus g Bushy Park (aged)

The Chinnapooly Stakes—Distance 9 furlongs
Messrs M Gocuidass and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silver Mane (5 years)
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shahin
Mr A Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3
Mr Kelso's b a h Roman
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom (aged)
Mr Jaroona bin Talib's g a h Chungez (aged)
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer

The Cooria Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Gocuidass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox 133
Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
Mr Syed Rasad's b a h Sur Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shirmisher 13
Mr Abdul Aziz Sait's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Messrs E Rashed and A A Sait's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2
Mr A K Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4
Mr Suleman Osayen's b a h King Edward 13 3 1-2
Mr A Mahomedbhoy's ch a h Artist 14
Capt Bush and Capt Alexander's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2

The Strangers' Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs A M Amer, A Nanji and M Gocuidass b a h Bay Middleton 13 3 1-4 4 years
Mr Cross's b a h Asteroid 14 0
Messrs Yousuf Swedani and Mehta's b a h Khalib 14 0
Mr Abdul Rahman's b a h Jawan Meer 6 years
Mr Abdul Ghany's b a h Jadi-e-Haq 13 13 3 1-4 5 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Connaught 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreet aged
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Serier 13 3 3-4 aged
Mr Nowrojee's g a h Propeller 14 0

The Marine Line Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Gocuidass and A Nanji's b a h Chalcoon 13 2
Mr Cross ch a h Palface 13 3
Mr Artin A Essajee's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Sait's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
Mr Murray's g a h Hypocrite 13 1 1-2
Mr Percy Fisher's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
The New Comers' Consolation Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
Mr Syed Rasuda's g a h Sanaya 13 2
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Mahomed's g a h Bunder 13 2 3-4
Messrs M Sahan and F Andrias g a h Tartar 13 0 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-4
Mr Peker Khanchi's ch a h Young Prince 13 2 3-4
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Supper 13 3
Messrs Jackson and Garas b a h Kour Sahib 13 2 3-4
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's g a h Jalmood 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdoola Nawajee's g a h Sayed 13 3
Mr Sueliman Obayed's g a h Meilek 13 3
Mr Dawood Essa's g a h Seabrook 13 2 3-4
Mr A W's g a h Sousa 13 2
Mr Majeed Bin Surji's b a h Black Eagle 13 3
Mr A M Mahomed Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 3
Mr H Jamsetjee's g a h White Hussa 13 3

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 19th January, 1903.

THE SPREAD OF GOLF.

IN its annual review and forecast of the sports and games of the year, the "Field" says:—Signs have not been wanting of late to show that golf has, so far at least as the government is concerned, reached a stage that some games have passed through successfully, and others seem unable to leave behind. The rules of golf were revised in 1899; certain alterations have recently been agreed to which will come into operation with the opening of the New Year, and it may be that the necessity for a re-issue will again arise at the expiration of another twelve months. Some might be tempted to remark that the game, with things as they were, went very well when it was practically confined to the Scot, but this would not be a fair way of putting it. With the spreading of the game in every direction it became no longer possible to continue to carry on the policy of make-shift and to decide points by equity rather than law. The disturbing element at the present time is the ball. Some are of opinion that since the introduction of the rubber-cored ball the necessity for standardisation has arisen; others hold to a different opinion, and would leave the option to the player as at present. The majority of the professionals are practically in agreement that only the guttapercha ball should be allowed in championships, and they have averred that in coming to this decision they are not influenced by financial motives, but simply by reason of their belief that it provides the best test of skill.

It has of late been stated that the social qualities of golf are diminishing, also that the game is one which inculcates selfishness and vanity. There may be a stratum of truth in these charges, but there is no denying that the game remains one in which the good qualities overwhelm the bad, and one which will retain its vigour until it is impossible to obtain suitable courses, which will not be in our time. The result of last year's amateur championship really gave an impetus to the game, for the success of Mr. Charles Hutchings, a grandfather, could only tend to show that age is no bar to the gaining of high honours. In the open championship, too, the victory of Alex Herd should afford encouragement to those who have so far tried often without meeting with success. In no other game have ladies shown more clearly that they are able to manage their own affairs, and though the Scottish maidens and matrons have not supported the championship of the Ladies' Golf Union as one might have thought they would, they have been impressed with the importance of champion ships, for they have now agreed upon one among themselves. Certainly, the final of the 1902 ladies' championship at Deal, in which Miss M. Hezlet beat Miss B. C. Graham after a most exciting finish, is calculated to act as encouragement.

THE present Governor of Victoria, who cannot yet be forgotten in London, is establishing a name for himself in Australia as a phrasemaker. One of his latest epigrams, "You can't cut up the Empire into water-tight compartments," has been quoted with approval from one end of the Commonwealth territory to the other.

POST OFFICE OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE.

A MAIL BOAT INCIDENT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police charged William Arthur Cooke Assistant Mail Agent on the P. and O. s. s Arabia with the theft of a case of jewellery valued at Rs. 1700 belonging to Miss W. G. Wardele and John Ryan Gilder a mail sorter with receiving the stolen property and abetment.

Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, the second accused.

Mr William Tarrant a bed room steward on board the s. s. Arabia, in his examination by Mr. Acworth said that the steamer Arabia left Aden on the morning of the 12th instant and arrived in Bombay on Saturday last. On the 13th instant at about midnight he saw the head and shoulders of a man near the lavatory. He found the man leaning out of the 2nd lobby of the alleyway. The man turned round, saw the witness and hesitated which way to go. Eventually he recognised the person as Post Master Cooke, who walked towards the hatchway and turned round to look at some mail bags on the hatch. He was dressed in his "pyjamas" which were rolled up to the knees and he was bare-footed The accused Cooke then took a quick run up to the companion which led to the hurricane deck. There were two cabins in the lobby where he saw the accused, one of which was occupied by Miss Wardele. The accused had no business to be there. After that witness went up to Miss Wardele's cabin, saw a light burning in it and proceeded further to the next alleyway. There he saw the first accused coming back to his cabin through the first saloon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that during the course of his conversation with Miss Wardele, she told him that some one of the crew might have had access to her room. Witness replied that the crew could not possibly have access to her room. He did not mention to Miss Wardele anything of the incident of the night of the 13th instant nor did he mention Cooke's name to her. He acted thus in obedience to the purser's orders. On the 15th the boxes of the crew and the stewards were searched.

Mr. Henry Joseph Williamson, purser on board the s. s. Arabia, said that the first accused was assistant mail agent and the second one of the mail sorters on board. On the morning of the 14th instant Miss Wardele reported to him the loss of her jewel case upon which he sent for the two night watchmen, who said they had seen nothing. While he was speaking to the watchmen Mr. Tarrant came and gave him certain information. He told Mr. Tarrant and the watchmen not to say anything about the matter to any one.

Sub-Inspector Minahan examined by Mr. Acworth said that on Saturday the 17th instant at about 8-30 a.m. he went on board the s. s. Arabia in consequence of certain instructions he received. He made some inquiries on board, examined the cabin occupied by Miss Wardele and then came ashore. After that he went to see Miss Wardele at the Great Western Hotel at 2-30 in the afternoon He received certain information from her too. In consequence of the informations received he went to the Victoria Terminus at about 8-15 p.m., and proceeded to the Byculla station by the Raichore Mail in the Company of Inspector Collett, the Chief Constable, and a Jamadar of the Railway Police. At 10 p. m. he saw the accused Nos. 1, 2, and the wife of No. 2, come into the Byculla Station, and proceeded to the waiting room. They were apparently watching the movements of Mr. Collett. Witness then came on to the platform and stood near the overbridge waiting for the train. When the train came in he saw the two accused and Mrs. Gilder go towards a third class compartment reserved for Europeans. They went past him and he saw a small brown paper parcel attached to their bedding. No 1 went towards No 2 and Mrs Gilder said something. Cooke then came back towards him (witness) and asked him where he was going. While talking to Cooke he saw No. 2 and a coolie trying to detach the brown paper parcel from the bedding which was taken charge of by No. 2. Witness told Mr. Collett to search No. 2 before he left the platform and jumped into the train in Company of Cooke. At Sion Police Jamadar Ramade gave him a telegram. He then arrested Cooke and returned to Byculla with him at 11 p.m. At Byculla he saw the box now before the court. In the presence of a punch and the accused he opened the box. He had a list of the jewels with him and chequed the contents of the box with that bit. He then brought both the accused to the police station. The box was sealed by the Station Master at Byculla, one of the members of the punch.

The case stands adjourned till this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA JANUARY, 19.

Monday—The depression in Lower Bengal is almost in the same position and has again given showers in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and South Bengal. Dibrugarh has also received rain. The barometer has continued falling in Persia and skies are thickly clouded at Teheran, Ispahan and Bushire, while another light shower has been received at Teheran. Judging from the direction of the winds at Bushire the disturbance is still to the west of that station. The barometer has commenced falling and cloud is increasing in Baluchistan, but fine clear weather prevails generally in India except in Lower Bengal and the East Central Provinces in both of which areas conditions are slightly unsettled. The depression in Lower Bengal will probably advance eastwards during the day. Dry westerly winds are blowing in the gangetic plain and humidity has decreased by large amount in the United Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.
Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Cawnpore.—Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.
Benares.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Amroli.—Seasonable, Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Crop prospects generally good.
Broach.—Fair and bright. Strong cold. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.
Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.
Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton healthy and crop excellent.
Dholera.—Cotton plants showing bolls.
Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and prospects much improved. All crops doing well Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Sholapur—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.
Bellary—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the reporting area.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperature is slightly in excess of normal in the south of the Peninsula and more or less in defect in the north. The maximum varied from 92° at Bellary to 69° at Sirsa and Delhi, and the minimum from 36° at Jacobabad to 75° at Malegaon.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in the Madras Presidency and Mysore and at Malegaon, Goa, Belgaum and Bijapur. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—There has been no rain at any station.

Weather.—Continues fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOME REMITTENCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03.....	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 10th January 1903—	
By Council Bills	11,757,827
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 11th Jan. 1903 to 31st March 1903.....	4,241,900

A YEAR IN QUETTA.

IT was early in March that I first entered Quetta; and the journey through the Bolan Pass had scarcely prepared me for the beauties of an English spring. All the way up from the plains there had been the same stretches of jagged brown hill, eternally rising, flung up as if by the hand of a giant in bare forbidding crags against the sky. Far below perhaps, in the valley bordering the streams would be a little ribbon of green and a few short ridges of cultivation, but everywhere above nothing but drab slopes wearying the eye. And from this suddenly, one entered upon a world instinct with beauty and memories of home. I shall never forget my first glimpse of the apple and peach blossoms showing in masses of pink and white against the shadowy blue of the lower hills and the sheen of snow which capped them.

We settled into a small ramblingthouse with a tin roof, and walls overgrown with creepers. Ah, the joy of that little house after three long hot weathers spent in a bungalow on the plains! The garden had been carefully looked after by a former tenant, and soon became my special pride. How often when the day's work was over have I sat in the shade there, dreaming of England, with the babies playing at my feet, and the air about me laden with the sweet scent of Persian roses! The trees were only budding when we first arrived, bursting with promise which as yet had reached fulfilment only where the tender willow formed a grey-green background to early blossom. The first flower that came in any profusion was the iris, purple and white in masses round my borders and on the banks—fluttering fairy flags. Then wild hyacinths pushing their way up through the grass; violets, and a little pale primrose transplanted from home. And later, at the time when the vine hanging over trellised walls was in full leaf, came the roses. The house and garden alike were scented with their fragrance: Gloire de Dijon, dark Black Prince, and the Persian "Gul Gulab," from which attar of roses is made. The latter grew in a wild hedge thick with pink bunches of bloom, and since the stems were short I usually laid the blossoms in water on an old tray such as native sweetmeat sellers use, and placed them on a low stool just inside the window, so that the air drifting in might fan across them. My gathering hour was always very early in the morning while the petals were still heavy with dew, and before the scents evaporated, as they always do in India, in the moonlight hour. Had I wished, I could have sold my roses over and over again to dealers in the bazaar; and the bunnia, who was a smart, well-to-up young fellow, when he came for a settlement of his monthly account would often beg for a small bloom to place behind his ear. Perhaps his way led past a latticed window and he wished to charm a flashing eye; who knows?

When one remembers that thirty years ago, before our occupation during the last Afghan war, Quetta, the site of an old mirl, or fort, held by the Khan of Kelat, was bare as the surrounding country and that to-day, reclaimed from the desert, it is one of the cases of Baluchistan, one feels that not of the Jews alone might it have been prophesied: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." The long mall at Quetta is cool and shady, planted with the Cashmere chunar, walnut, and the apricot, which flourishes on the higher plateaus wherever water is to be found. The irrigation here, as in some other of the northern districts, is carried on by the karez system, a number of wells being sunk on the mountain slopes and connected by underground channels, by which means the water is concentrated and conveyed to the lower level. In the winter jackal and fox are hunted over the plain, which later stretches in pale fields of yellow mustard or in dark patches of tobacco and melon plants, which in their turn run into the uncultivated tracts covered with camel-thorn, where in the spring, troops of nomadic Brahuis pitch their blanket tents.

On the cool side of my house I had large hanging baskets of maidenhair fern which had been taken from a karez on the hills; in the centre I placed a porous round jar of earthenware, and between this and the outer wire basket work the ferns were planted, and always by this means kept damp and cool; the effect was most beautiful, the fronds drooping round to the length of 18 in. On the other hand, my sunniest verandah was enclosed with trellis-work set between broad arches, and covered with creepers, honeysuckle and banksia roses; the lawns and beds of blue lobelia and gentian lay just in front. At the end of the garden there was an opening between the trees where the road became visible; looking out here through the bowers of green one could watch the light change on the hills, and see occasional caravans from Central Asia winding over the dusty track below. Camels laden with rich carpets and silks from Bokhara, or with rare spices, would swing slowly on in a cloud of their own making, hirsuit the camel-drivers hunched over the rough leather saddles, the corners of their sheepskin coats, catching glints of the hot sunshine.

We grew English fruits in our garden with great success, and started a hedge of blackberries which were doing well when we left. A basketful of grapes could be purchased in the bazaar for a few coppers, and flowers, too, for the matter of that, the small red and yellow tulip with which the hills are covered in April and the Baluch rose, which is unique of its kind, of the same shape but rather larger than an English briarrose, and of two colours, one a deep yellow, and the other exquisite flame-red.

We were at Quetta for just one year, and I look back to it always as a time of rest. In the autumn the place was decked with a glory of turning leaves; here and there in a neglected corner the vine ran riot, hanging in blood-stained streamers over tree and wall. The air then was fresh and exhilarating, with frosts at night, and the sunsets peculiar in their beauty. Every evening the reflections of the last rays were caught by the mountains covered with an early fall of snow, until it almost seemed that the hills were illumined from within, or that some hidden hand held a lantern behind the sweeping ridges, so that the brilliant light shone through. Then the leaves fell, a white mantle crept over everything, and "the winter of our discontent" brooded through long quiet months; until the first crocus broke through to herald spring.—K. M. E. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" January 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut I L Macinnes, M B, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

Capt C J Robertson-Milne, M B, I M S (Bengal), is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879 (XXI of 1879) the Govr General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A D Stuart, Asst Commr, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist.

The services of Mr H A Kelse, an Inspr of Police in Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Hon

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Moissan, the eminent French chemist, has analysed the gas from the fumeroles or gas-vents of Mont Pelee, Martinique, and found them to contain argon, as well as carbonic oxide and carbides of hydrogen. The gas was collected from a fumerole by the River Blanche between the eruption of May 8 and that of August 30 last. The temperature of the gas on escaping from the vent was about 400° Centigrade, and sulphur and chlorhydrate of ammonia were found about the orifice. The samples of gas were preserved in bottles hermetically sealed with white wax covered with mastic. The gas under analysis contained vapour of water, traces of vapour of sulphur, and chlorhydric acid, carbonic acid, oxygen, nitrogen, argon, and combustible gases free of acetylene and ethylene, but rich in oxide of carbon, hydrogen, and methane.

The proportion of argon in the gas is much too great to have come from the air by absorption. In gas of the volcanic eruption of Santorin, 1879, M. Fouque found many of the gases identified by M. Moissan in the gas from Mont Pelee, but the latter contains in addition a notable quantity of combustible gases, oxide of carbon and methane, and also a certain quantity of argon. The richness of these gases in oxide of carbon makes them toxic, and probably many victims were poisoned in the great eruption.

Muntz, Van Tieghem, Bonnier, Maquenne, and others have studied the germinating power of seeds kept in vaccuo, and M. Laurent in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, gives results of experiments, proving that oleaginous seeds keep better in vaccuo than in contact with air. This is true for colza, mustard, cumin, among others, and has been known to practical agriculturists. It is explained by the oxidation of the oily matter in the seed. Some amylaceous seeds, for instance spinach, haricots, and lupins, keep better in vaccuo; while barley, maize, and others do better in air, perhaps owing to the toxic action of carbonic anhydride on the embryos in closed vaccuo. This gas is degaged in larger quantity if the seeds are rich in water.

According to M. Gautier, arsenic occurs not only in animals and plants, as M. Gautier has shown, but in all three kingdoms of nature. All rocks from primary granite to recent strata contain it. The minerals Iceland spar, quartz, agate, gypsum, barytum, ores of zinc, copper, lead, iron, and mercury contain it. All the mineral waters he examined, especially that of Luc-on, and even potable waters, especially from granite, have more or less of arsenic in them. Vegetable ashes and animal bodies also hold a trace of arsenic, and the fact is important in criminal cases, but according to M. Gautier, in the animal the arsenic, which is often absorbed in food or drink, is local sed in the skin and the neighbouring glands.

M. Maze, experimenting with peas and maize corn taken from the plant while they were milky, or unripe, found that on drying them in a stove at a temperature of 30deg. c. they would germinate. The maize, in fact, gave plants of normal growth, but the peas did not produce so well. When the drying was gradual in air, over concentrated sulphuric acid which dried it, both maize and peas germinated normally. He concludes that seeds which germinate badly when collected soon acquire the power of germinating when dried more or less rapidly.

The book of M. Maumene on the new method of forcing plants by etherisation, that is, treating them with chloroform or ether will be useful to horticulturists. It is published by the Librairie Horticole, Paris. The method is now practised on a commercial scale at Berlin Hamburg, and elsewhere.

MM. Forel and Dufour confirm the observation of Lord Avebury, that ants carry their "nymphs" away from ultra-violet light.

In February, 1901, M. Maris discovered in Counani, formerly a disputed land between Brazil and French Guiana, an unknown tree with a flower resembling the three-bladed screw of a steamer. The tree grows to a height of 12ft. or 13ft. straight, slim, and with lanceolate leaves. The flowers grow singly from the joint of the leaf and the branch. The flower proper, or calix, is of six blades, but from its heart rises a stem bearing the curious three-bladed helix, which imitates the screw of a vessel. What use this organ serves is a mystery as yet.

Mr. Augustus Stroh, the well-known electrician and inventor, has improved his scientific "violin," which produces tones comparable with those of the fine old violins of the classic makers, Amati or Stradivarius. The ordinary violin consists of strings, bridge and sounding box, and the quality of the tones depends on the wood, varnish &c., of the sounding box. Mr. Stroh has replaced the box with a resonator of aluminium shaped like a trumpet. The Stroh violin has only the string piece and bridge of the ordinary violin, and the vibrations of the strings are transmitted, by levers, to a vibrating diaphragm which vibrates the air in the resonator.

'Nature' prints a letter of Mr. Dibdin of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution describing what was evidently a display of St. Elmo's Fire on the masts of the lifeboat Eliza Harriet of Margate in December last. The lights were like small lanterns, and continued for three-quarters of an hour. The wind and sea were high and it snowed thickly all the time. When the snow lifted about four a.m., the lights vanished. It is from such effects that arose the old superstition among sailors of St. Elmo showing his lights to cheer them with the approaching end of a storm.

Mr F. E. Hook of Hudson, Michigan has invented a new appliance for house painting by pneumatic pressure. The compressed air shoots the paint on the wall or surface to be coated in the form of spray. The work is clean, for there are no drops as from a brush, and the film of spray that reaches the ground is hardly noticeable. The apparatus is particularly suited for painting large and rough surfaces.

An American scientific journal gives particulars of Dr. Schick's models in wood of temples on Mount Moriah, including Solomon's Temple (1000 B. C.), Herod's Temple (30 B. C.), and the present Mahomedan Mosque of Omar on the site of previous Jewish temples at Jerusalem. The models are the result of thirty-two years of work and study by the well-known German archeologist, Dr. Schick, who died in 1901, and spent 50 years in Jerusalem. These models may be seen by visitors to Jerusalem on application to Dr. Schenecke, their present owner, and they are to appear at the coming St. Louis World's Fair. According to his model, the Porch of Solomon in Herod's Temple, mentioned in the Gospel of St. John, was not on the east side of the temple commanding the valley of the Kedron, as some authors say, but on the south front, or main entrance. It led from the outer to the inner court of the temple, where only Jews were admitted.

Some naturalists hold that "sports," or "freaks," or sudden variations in animals play a considerable part in heredity, and this is borne out by recent observations of Mr. Torrey, of Los Angeles, on three generations of cats descended from a stray cat which had 22 toes, six on each fore foot, and five on each hind foot. She became the mother of litters in which the abnormal features persisted.

The famous "fossil tree bridge" in the petrified forest of Arizona is in danger of being washed away. The trunk or is one "log" spans a gully 20 feet wide and 12 deep. Spring rains of late year have widened the gulley by eroding the sandstone cliffs, and threaten to undermine the abutments of the "bridge." It is hoped to prevent the destruction of this interesting curiosity. A club for scientific research has been instituted at the University of Pennsylvania under the name of the Kelvin Physical Club in compliment, of course, to our great natural philosopher.

Lieutenant Spear, a naval constructor, in describing a voyage of 15 miles in Peconic Bay, U. S., while 18ft. under the surface, says that no noise could be heard, but that of the electric motor driving the "submarine" at a speed of seven knots. The captain stood with his head in the conning tower, and steered by compass. The air was purer than in many ordinary rooms, and purer than in smoking rooms. A wall of green water rushing by could be seen, but objects ten feet away were invisible.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers have arranged a trip to the north of Italy in April next. The places to be visited include Como and the tomb of Volta electric railways at Morbegno and Milan, a number of electric power plants, and a technical high school.

Probably in no organized body of men, whether military or civilian, does so much religious freedom prevail as in the British Army. There is no clearer demonstration of the fact than can be witnessed any Sunday in London and in the garrison cities and towns of the provinces, when the Roman Catholic soldiers, often headed by the regimental band, march to the nearest church of their persuasion to attend morning Mass. But the members of the Jewish nationality are so comparatively few in the army that it is impossible to make special provision for their time-honoured religious ceremonial. But by way of compensation an annual special Jewish military service for the members of his Majesty's forces in the Home District is provided for. The service for this year was sanctioned by the War Office authorities, and it was carried out with all the imposing and impressive ritual of the descendants of the Chaldean at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland-street.

THE REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

THE SULTAN'S ARMY ROUTED.

The rebellion in Morocco still pursues its course, and the troops of the Sultan have sustained a severe defeat. The pretender is understood to give himself out to be the Sultan's elder brother, who is at present imprisoned at Mequinez.

The "Times" correspondent at Tangier telegraphed on Dec. 27:—

The Sultan's troops have been disastrously routed near Tesa. The remnants of the army fled back in confusion to Fez, abandoning everything. Artillery, tents, rifles, ammunition, money and stores have fallen into the enemy's hands. The rebels are reported to be marching on Fez, where the gates of the city are closed. I got away just in time, and arrived at Tangier this morning with the first news of the disaster, having ridden through without change of horse, and the last 90 miles without halting. Fez is incapable of defence for more than a very few days owing to its position, the absolute lack of storage of provisions, and the ruinous state of the town walls. The population of the city will only remain loyal so long as the Sultan can protect and feed them. A few days' siege means starvation. The Sultan may attempt to escape, but in that case Fez will acknowledge the pretender. The road from Fez to Tangier is open and safe at present, but the pretender's prestige will receive enormous stimulus, and tribes at present loyal will join His cause. If the Sultan escapes or can defend Fez the south will support him, in which case civil war is inevitable. Practically the whole army has been routed, as comparatively very few troops were left in Fez.

Writing again on Dec. 29, the correspondent says:—

Information from Fez substantiates my telegram of Saturday and adds that the Sultan has taken all available arms and artillery into the Palace with the idea of defending it if the pretender advances immediately on the city. The attack on the camp took place by night, and 2,000 of the Sultan's troops are reported to have been killed. An absurd rumour is current here that the French are supporting the rebels. As a matter of fact, the anti-Christian movement is more dangerous to the French than to anybody, as it threatens them in Algeria.

Later.—A courrier from Fez reports that the Christians there are safe. The missionary ladies are at the British Consulate. Here at Tangier there is perfect tranquility, and no disturbances of any kind need be feared.

A "Reuter" telegram from Madrid of Dec. 29, says:—

The Spanish Government has decided to send troops to Malaga, Cadiz, and Algeciras in readiness to reinforce on the earliest notice the garrisons at Ceuta and Melilla, and also to despatch a cruiser to Tangier.

In an interview to-day Senor Silvela stated that the Spanish Minister at Tangier had telegraphed that he had had a conference with the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs there who acknowledged that he took a serious view of the situation, but said that he did not regard it as hopeless, as the defeat of the Sultan's troops was due to a surprise, and there had been no serious battle. Senor Silvela added that the cruiser Infanta Isabel had been sent to Tangier to protect the interests of Spanish subjects there. He believed that other Powers would also send warships to the spot. In conclusion he stated that while troops were being prepared to reinforce Ceuta and Melilla, the present garrisons were strong enough to repel any attack by the Moors.

THE DEFENCE OF FEZ.

Telegraphing from Tangier on December 30, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—

The pretender is 20 miles from Fez, where the situation remains the same. The remnants of the routed army have returned in a deplorable condition.

The Sultan has announced to a deputation of Fez Moors that he is prepared to defend the town and die in its defence.

The Moors are confident, after what passed between Menebhi, who was in London last year as Moorish Ambassador, and Lord Lansdowne, that in case of necessity England cannot refuse to give armed assistance to Mulai Abdul Aziz. It is impossible to disabuse them of this idea, as they lay the entire responsibility for the rebellion at England's door for fostering European ideas and introducing Christians into the Moorish Court.

A "Reuter" telegram from Tangier, Dec. 30, says:—

The rebels have cut the aqueduct which supplies Fez, and the inhabitants are thus left without water. Unless the Southern Kabyles come to its aid the town must capitulate within three days. The hostile feeling against the Sultan is becoming more marked and is more openly displayed. Numbers of Moors in Fez are showing photographs representing the Sultan dressed in a ridiculous fashion. The Sultan has summoned all the local notables to the Palace and has urged them not to abandon hope, declaring that his forces will gain the victory in the end.

Communications with Fez are closed. The British Consul there has received full security to take all the measures which he considers advisable for the safety of British subjects. The British Minister has instructed the Consuls in Morocco to recommend British residents and travellers in the interior to move to the coast towns.

A telegram from Madrid of Dec. 30, through the same agency, says:—

It now appears unlikely that the events in Morocco will lead to international complications. The Spanish Government has received assurances from Great Britain and France that they have no intention of forcing the situation, and that they desire the maintenance of the "status quo," even if the present Sultan should be dethroned and his place taken by the pretender. The British warship usually stationed at Gibraltar will not be reinforced, and the French cruiser now at Oran will remain there.

The progress of events in Morocco is watched with close interest in Germany, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" states: The "Cologne Gazette" notes that the consular representatives of Germany and other foreign Powers at Fez have received orders to make preparations to conduct persons belonging to their respective nationalities to the coast if necessary. There are 50 Europeans living in Fez of whom four are Germans. There are also Germans at Marakesh. With regard to the effect of the Sultan's defeat upon the general situation a manifestly inspired telegram from Berlin to the Rhenish organ says:—

The success hitherto attending the pretender's arms, which another turn of the wheel might, indeed, convert into failure, has brought the possibility of a change in the occupancy of the throne nearer, and it must be recognised that this would involve a temptation to unroll the whole question of Morocco. If, however, the victory of the pretender should actually end in a change of rulers without making an end to the evil of the Powers absolutely necessary, the policy of the Power—the maintenance of the "status quo"—might continue to hold good, for a change of rulers in Morocco would in the end be no reason for completely recasting the relations of Europe to that country, or for approaching the difficult problem of partition. But the significance of the occurrences in Morocco is, without doubt, such that they must be attentively followed.

Gibraltar, December 31 ("Reuter".) The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel sailed to-day from Algeciras for the coast of Morocco. A battalion of Cazadores stationed at Ciudad Rodrigo is expected to arrive at Algeciras to-night. General Cenecil, commanding the San Roque district, has been summoned to Cadiz in order to assume command of a brigade in case it should be decided to despatch a Spanish expeditionary force to Morocco.

Barcelona, December 31.—The Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata has received orders to go to Tangier in view of the situation in Morocco.

ON FOOT TO THE POLE.

DARING SCHEME TO REACH FARTHEST NORTH.

A novel method of reaching the North Pole is to be attempted by Mr. Le Roy Pelletier, of Buffalo, New York.

The balloon and the ship having been tried and failed as a means of Arctic transport, he will undertake the journey on foot.

In company with Mr. Oliver Lawson, of Bergen, Norway, and one or two Eskimo guides, he intends to start in the spring from San Francisco.

For many years Mr. Pelletier was a mailcarrier in Alaska, and as the result of his experiences there the expedition will subsist entirely on a vegetarian diet. He used never to touch meat, and in consequence found that the cold gave him no trouble, and he does not remember being frost-bitten.

The party's baggage will be transported on a sleigh drawn by five dogs, which Mr. Pelletier trained himself in the Yukon. When the Arctic Circle is passed the expedition will depend entirely on the sea for its provision.

Mr. Pelletier is a keen photographer, and is confident that he will return with a photograph of the Pole.

Sir Alfred Jones has arranged a novel "shipping combine." At present the West African steamers have to be unloaded at most ports by means of surf-boats, and these are in the hands of hundreds of separate owners. Sir Alfred is going to land cargo in his own surf-boats. Private owners are to have the opportunity of selling their boats at par valuation. At present the risk of loss through the swamping of the boats is very great, but in future Sir Alfred is to be responsible for the safe carriage of the cargo from the time it is loaded till it is landed.

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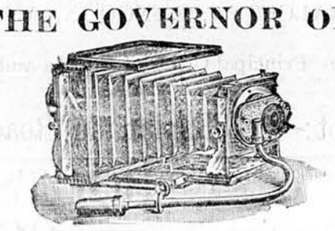

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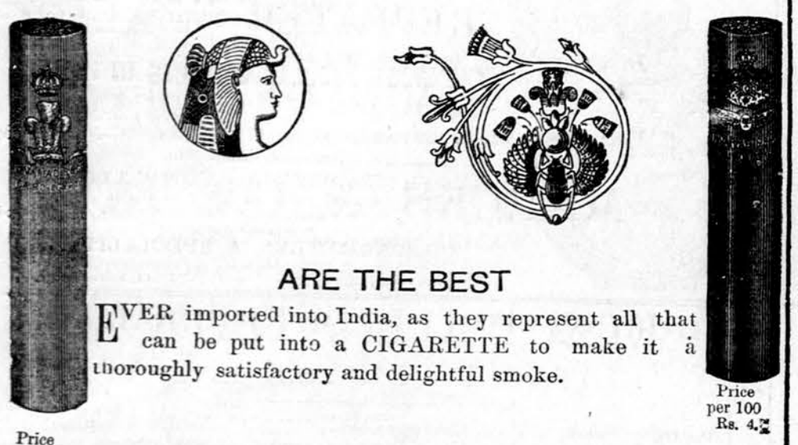

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Dalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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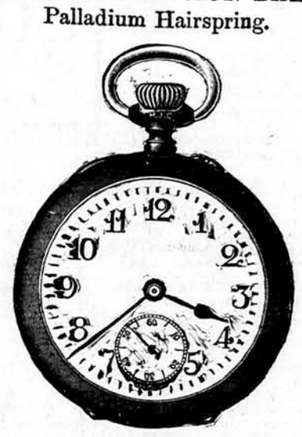

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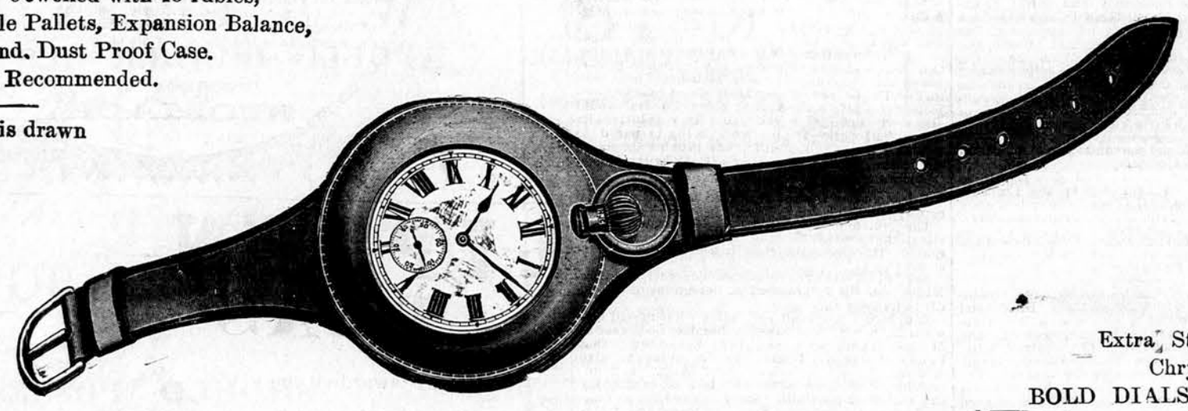

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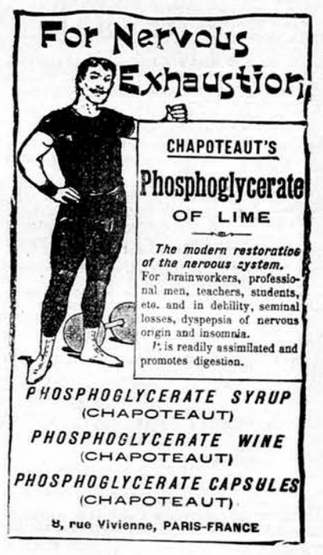

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